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South Carolina Manpower News

In this issue ANNUAL TABLES

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 995
Columbia, S. C. 29202

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL INCREASE Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 2,700 during February chiefly as a result of seasonal advances in Services and Government which more than offset declines in Manufacturing, Transportation and Public Utilities, and Retail Trade.

The rise in Services was mainly the result of a seasonal upswing in activities at tourist related Hotels and Other Lodging Places, together with increases in Educational Services attributed to nonfaculty personnel at private schools and colleges. Gains in Government were centered in State Schools where nonfaculty and student employment picked up following the semester break.

The decline in Manufacturing impacted in Nondurable Goods resulting principally from layoffs in Textiles and Chemicals and Allied Products. Apparel registered a gain of 400. Mixed trends prevailed in Hard Goods where payroll additions in Primary Metals and Machinery, Except Electrical were offset by losses among the other major industry groups in the sector.

The loss in Transportation and Public Utilities stemmed from layoffs at a large power generating facility. Further cutbacks in General Merchandise and Apparel and Accessory Stores accounted for the decline in Retail Trade. Construction employment remained unchanged over the month, at a level of 71,300.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS Seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and construction caused South Carolina's civilian labor force to drop nearly 6,000 during February. There were 12,000 fewer individuals holding jobs in February than in January and those without jobs rose 6,200 over the month. The unemployment rate averaged 6.4% for February compared to 5.9% in January and 5.3% a year ago.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS DIP SLIGHTLY The average workweek for manufacturing production workers fell from 41.1 to 40.9 hours during February because of less overtime worked in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. The workweek in Hard Goods dropped 0.2 hours to 41.2 under the influence of losses in Furniture and Fixtures (-2.9 hours), Fabricated Metal Products (-1.2 hours), and Machinery, Except Electrical (-0.3 hours). Moderate hourly gains were recorded by other major industry groups in the sector. Average weekly hours for Nondurable Goods fell 0.3 hours to 40.7 in February. Hourly gains in Apparel and Paper and Allied Products were overshadowed by reduced workweeks in Textile Mill Products, Printing and Publishing, and Chemicals and Allied Products. Average weekly hours for the Nation fell 0.1 hours to 39.7 in February.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1980 2/	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net and Percent Change from January 1980 Net	Percent	February 1979 Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1279.6	1285.5	1270.1	- 5.9	-0.5	+ 9.5	+ 0.7
Total Employment 3/	1198.1	1210.2	1202.8	-12.1	-1.0	- 4.7	- 0.4
Total Unemployment	81.5	75.3	67.3	+ 6.2	+8.2	+14.2	+21.1
Percent Unemployed	6.4	5.9	5.3	-	-	-	-

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers advanced $.02 to $5.40, despite the overall drop in hours worked. The rise in hourly pay was the result of more incentive pay, and wage rate increases tied to the annual rise in the minimum wage. Durable Goods earnings rose $.05 to $5.51 sparked by gains throughout most of the sector, notably Furniture and Fixtures ($.10) and Machinery, Except Electrical ($.14). Mixed trends prevailed in Nondurable Goods where hourly earnings remained unchanged over the month at $5.35. Hourly earnings increases in Food, Apparel, and Printing and Publishings were offset by losses in Textiles, Paper and Allied Products, and Chemicals. On the National level, average hourly earnings for February increased $.03 to $6.98.

Average weekly earnings influenced primarily by the reduction in hours worked declined $.26 over the month. The February level was $19.72 greater than that of one year ago.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE

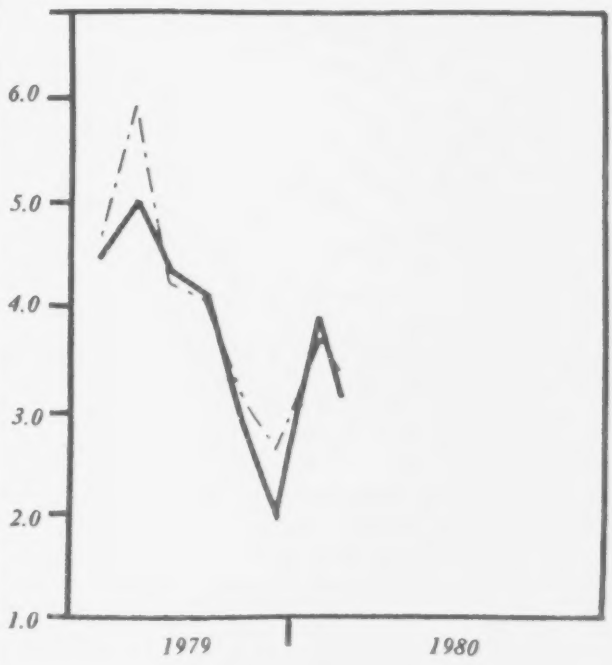
The Nation's economy in February continued to perform at a sluggish pace but according to various economists there still aren't any signs of a sharp slowdown. The government index of leading economic indicators fell for the fourth consecutive month in January to 135.1% of the 1967 average. The decline, which was 0.7%, dropped the index to the lowest level since the 135% registered in July 1977. The index, which has been signaling a slowdown since October 1978, has had small declines through January averaging about 0.4%. According to economists, declines of this magnitude foreshadow a gradual slowing of the economy.

Consumer spending which has continued strong in the face of rampant inflation and soaring interest rates, and which has provided unexpected strength in the Nation's economy, appears to be slowing as savings are depleted and consumer buying power weakens. Spurred by gasoline prices, the inflation rate in February, better known as the consumer price index, surged 1.4% matching that of January. The rise in the index in February was higher than any monthly jump last year. The prime interest rate continued unabated on an upward spiral, which according to some economists, could lead to a level above 20%. Contributing to weakening consumer spending is the leveling off in the rise of personal income which increased only 0.3% in February. Growth in personal income has slowed during the last two months with the decline in February well below gains of 0.8% in January and 1.1% in December. Accompanying these developments in the consumer price index, the prime interest rate, and personal income, retail sales and new housing starts have declined.

Retail sales fell 0.7% following a 3.3% rise in January. This was the first decline since last October as consumers appear to be retrenching following several months of unexpected strong spending.

New housing starts declined 6.3% in February to a level of 1,334,000. This was the lowest level since December 1975. A 33.1% drop in starts of single-family units was partly offset by a surprising 56.1% surge in construction of large apartment units, a development that is largely unexplainable.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



——— TOTAL ACCESSIONS

- — - — - TOTAL SEPARATIONS

LABOR TURNOVER RATES

The labor turnover rates for manufacturing industries fell during February. Rates for both accessions and separations registered declines, 8 per thousand and 3 per thousand, respectively. The drops in new hires and recalls were responsible for the drop in the manufacturing accession rate. The Durable Goods accession rate decreased 9 per thousand caused primarily by an 8 per thousand decline in new hires coupled with large drops in accessions experienced by Fabricated Metal Products (-29 per thousand), Instruments and Related Products (-18 per thousand) and Machinery, Except Electrical (-13 per thousand). Recalls remained unchanged over the month despite a 9 per thousand dip in the Machinery, Except Electrical recalls rate.

The Durable Goods separation rate fell from 38 per thousand to 35 per thousand as all industry groups in Hard Goods recorded decreases except Stone, Clay and Glass Products, and Electric and Electronic Equipment. A substantial drop in layoffs caused a large 78 per thousand reduction in the Furniture and Fixtures separation rate.

Accessions in the Nondurable Goods sector dropped 7 per thousand as all industry groups within the sector declined. Major decreases in accessions were recorded in Food and Kindred Products (-15 per thousand) and Textile Mill Products (-7 per thousand). All groups in the sector had drops in new hires except Printing and Publishing which was unchanged at 23 per thousand during February.

The Nondurable Goods separation rate dipped 4 per thousand influenced by sharp declines in Food, Printing and Apparel. Despite a drop in Foods and Apparel, layoffs rose 1 per thousand on the strength of a 2 per thousand rise in Textile Mill Products.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS - 1979

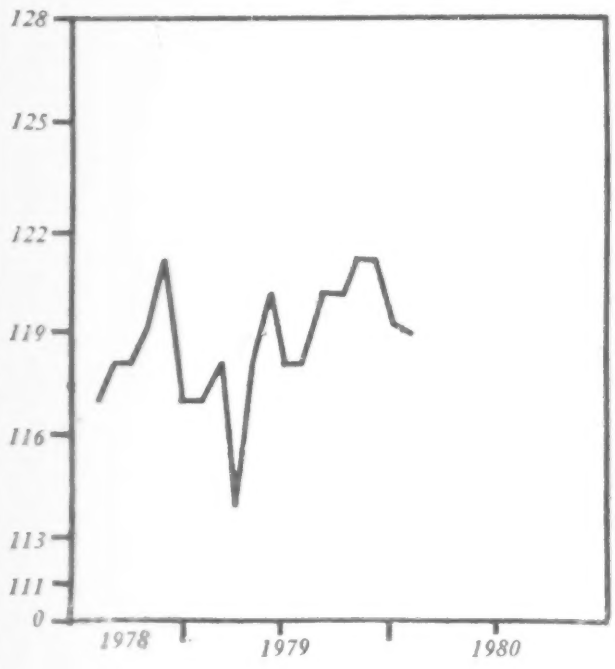
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment continued to expand during 1979; however, the rate of growth slowed from that of 1978. The 1979 annual average surpassed the 1978 figure by 40,300 (3.5%), whereas a year earlier the 1978 average topped the 1977 level by 55,800 (5.2%). Over-the-year gains took place in all major industry divisions, highlighted by growth in Manufacturing, Trade, and Services.

Manufacturing employment increased 8,200 or 2.1% over the 1978 average with the bulk of the gains in Durable Goods (5,500), notably payroll additions in Machinery, Except Electrical, and Electric and Electronic Equipment. The big story in Nondurable Goods was continued layoffs in Textiles which have tempered job additions among the other Soft Goods industries.

Trade employment expanded 10,000 (4.7%) on the strength of a 7,200 boost in the Retail sector, with payroll additions concentrated in Eating and Drinking Places, and Food Stores. General Merchandise Stores suffered an over-the-year loss of 300 with cutbacks scattered among the larger retail establishments. An expansion of 7,600 in Services was widespread among the major industry groups, with substantial gains in Business and Health Services.

Elsewhere in Nonmanufacturing, Transportation and Public Utilities rose 4,500 (9.2%) above the 1978 average, spurred by growth in Trucking and Warehousing, and Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services. Construction registered a 2,600 (3.7%) increase, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate advanced 2,800 (6.4%). Government experienced a 4,600 (2.1%) average rise from 1978 to 1979 with gains centered in the State School and Nonschool, and Local School sectors. Federal Government payrolls were trimmed by 400 workers during the period.

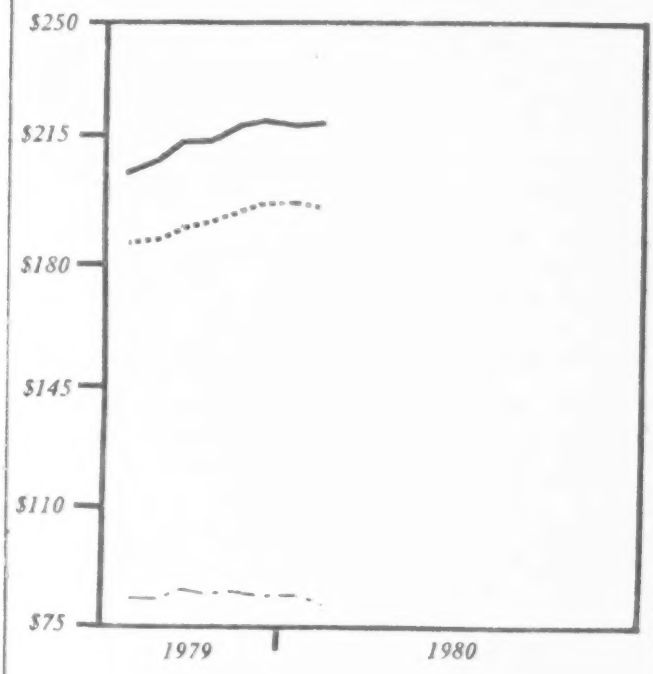
PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



MANHOUR INDEX DECLINES The Manhour Index for Manufacturing Production Workers declined 0.6 during February. This drop was caused primarily by a .2 hour dip in average weekly hours. February's Index of 118.8 is 1.5% greater than the year-ago figure.

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	118.8	119.4	117.1
Durable Goods Manhour Index	149.1	149.3	142.5
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	108.7	109.6	108.6
Textile Manhour Index	92.7	94.5	93.2
Apparel Manhour Index	104.4	102.0	106.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS Spendable Earnings recorded a drop of $.21 during February for the third consecutive monthly decline. This decline was influenced by a decrease of $.26 in average weekly earnings. Real Spendable Earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, registered a drop of $1.22, caused by a 1.4% rise in the Consumer Price Index. This month's level of real spendable earnings is $4.32 less than that of February 1979.

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$220.86	$221.12	$201.14
Spendable Earnings	195.56	195.77	180.21
Real Spendable Earnings	82.69	83.91	87.01

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

THE SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

SEASONAL INCREASE IN YOUTH LABOR MARKET

During the summer months, the labor force experiences a sharp increase. The expansion is largely due to the increased number of young people, mostly students, who are seeking part-time or temporary jobs. Also, many high school and college graduates are entering the labor market at this time. Because young people often lack the necessary skills or education required for many jobs, they frequently have difficulty finding work and, as a result, unemployment usually rises during the summer.

SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

The Federal government has long recognized the employment needs of our youth, and many programs have been developed to address these needs. The Summer Youth Program, authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, was designed to help keep high school age, economically disadvantaged youth in school by providing them with earnings from summer employment. This program is conducted by Job Service offices throughout the country, with assistance from the Federal government, CETA prime sponsors, state and local governments, and other participating youth organizations in each state. After the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was enacted, the age criteria for the Summer Youth Program was expanded to 14-21 years of age. Its primary purpose is to provide work experience to economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months, to enhance their future employability, and to provide out-of-school youth with permanent jobs in the private sector.

SERVICES TO YOUTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Last year, there were over 55,900 new youth applicants (under 22) who registered with Job Service during the months of April through September. This six-month period accounted for over 63% of all applicants under 22 years old who were active during Fiscal Year 1979. Approximately 44% of the new youth applicants registered during the April-September period were classified as economically disadvantaged, and 62% were non-white. From this group of new applicants under 22, over 16,000 were registered in the Summer Youth Program. The vast majority (92%) of the summer youth were under 20 years of age and almost half were female. Over 11,120 summer youth (69% of the total) were placed in jobs, the majority of which were nonagricultural.

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979-March 31, 1980), a total of 49,831 youth (under 22) were available at some time for job-related services, a slight increase over last year's comparable figure. Of those available, almost 18,000 were referred to jobs and 9,000 were placed in jobs. Thus far this fiscal year, 3,146 youth applicants have received counseling services, while 3,300 were administered tests. Nearly 1,700 youth applicants have been enrolled in training, and job development contacts were made for 2,117, resulting in over 880 youth applicants being placed.

Services to Youth Applicants
October 1979 - March 1980

	Total	% of Total
Youth Applicants		
Available	49,831	100.0
New Applicants	25,575	51.3
Counseled	3,146	6.3
Tested	3,321	6.7
Enrolled in Training	1,679	3.4
Job Dev. Contacts	2,117	4.2
Referred to Job	17,974	36.1
Placed on Job	8,999	18.1
Nonagricultural	8,834	17.7
Over 3 Days	8,282	16.6
Over 150 Days	7,396	14.8
3 Days or Less	636	1.3

SPECIAL FEATURE

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP) PROJECT

THE NATURE OF ESP The Employment Service Potential (ESP) project is an experimental concept and participation in this project is on a voluntary basis for Employment Security Agencies. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was instrumental in the initial start-up of the ESP project in 1974 and in 1977 the U. S. Employment Service stepped in to direct the planning and management of the project. In the past three years, over 30 states have become involved in this ESP project, including South Carolina.

WHAT IS ESP? The objective behind the Employment Service Potential (ESP) project is providing labor turnover data on a quarterly basis which helps measure Job Service performance. It also serves as an important application in the research of the labor market industrial composition. The ESP project produces labor turnover counts (new hires, separations, and recalls) by using the quarterly wage reports of covered wages for employees reported by establishments subject to Unemployment Insurance statutes.

ESP CONCEPTS The information obtained on new hires, separations, and recalls as measured by the ESP data base are computed by industry and area each quarter. These data are then used in conjunction with other employment data or Job Service constructed measures to better comprehend and portray the labor market. The following definitions of new hires, separations, and recalls are based on ESP criteria. When analyzing a particular quarter, a new hire count is defined as an employee wage item in a particular establishment that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters of wage data. A wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the particular quarter which is being studied is characterized as a separation. A recall in the quarter being observed is classified as a new wage item which was on the payroll for the same particular firm in any of the first three of the previous four calendar quarters.

ESP BENEFITS ESP data are useful to a variety of people and organizations. Some valuable uses are as follows:

JOB SERVICE

(1) Job Service performance measurement;

(2) More efficient job development; and

(3) Evaluation and research in regard to industry employment and training programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

(1) UI audit and tax collection efforts; and

(2) Actuarial Projections.

EMPLOYERS

(1) Better labor market information such as analysis of industry turnover trends; and

(2) Improved Job Service services.

SUMMARY The information gathered from ESP data (i.e., new hires, separations, and recalls generated from UI administrative records) is a significant contribution to understanding the labor market. The knowledge and uses of the data are still in the early stages of development but as the ESP project progresses, the data generated will be very useful in the future when analyzing human resource utilization.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Parts Manager	09	Counter Sales, Parts	30	14	X		$[illegible],500		X	Columbia
Cashier	05	Waitress	07	13	X		$ 7,800		X	Myrtle Beach
Payroll Clerk	96	Receptionist	48	13	X		$ 8,500		X	Florence
Electronics Mechanic	48	None	N/A	12	X		$16,000	X		Barnwell
Speech Therapist	14	Counselor	28	16	X		$ 9,000		X	Conway
Drafter, Structural	06	Personnel Specialist	36	14	X		$ 9,000		X	Hampton
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000		X	Rock Hill
Production Superintendent	98	Plant Superintendent	48	16	X		$18,000	X		Union
Radio Announcer	82	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,500	X		Walterboro
Loom Fixer	99	None	N/A	11	X		$12,480		X	Greenville
Const. Superintendent	99	Carpenter	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Orangeburg
Mechanical Engineer	98	None	N/A	16	X		$23,000		X	Marion
Editorial Asst.	16	Personnel Clerk	12	18	X		$ 9,100		X	Hartsville

* *There are currently more than 92,500 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.*

1/ *Months Experience*

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1980	Net Change From Feb. 1979
TOTAL	1186.8	1184.1	1149.1	+2.7	+37.7
MANUFACTURING	398.4	399.1	394.3	−0.7	+ 4.1
Durable Goods	123.0	123.0	118.4	0	+ 4.6
Nondurable Goods	275.4	276.1	275.9	−0.7	− 0.5
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.3	71.3	67.1	0	+ 4.2
General Building Contractors	25.7	25.8	25.4	−0.1	+ 0.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.3	53.9	51.0	−0.6	+ 2.3
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	3.9	0	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.4	15.5	15.0	−0.1	+ 0.4
Other Transportation Services	6.3	5.9	5.5	+0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	14.1	14.1	13.7	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.6	14.4	12.9	−0.8	+ 0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	223.4	224.0	211.7	−0.6	+11.7
Wholesale Trade	50.6	50.3	46.6	+0.3	+ 4.0
Retail Trade	172.8	173.7	165.1	−0.9	+ 7.7
General Merchandising Stores	25.3	26.2	25.4	−0.9	− 0.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.0	10.4	9.3	−0.4	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	44.5	43.9	40.7	+0.6	+ 3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.5	47.4	44.5	+0.1	+ 3.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.3	21.2	20.0	+0.1	+ 1.3
SERVICES [1]	153.9	152.2	145.2	+1.7	+ 8.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	12.5	13.1	+0.8	+ 0.2
Hospitals	12.2	12.1	11.5	+0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.7	15.2	15.4	+0.5	+ 0.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	237.1	234.3	233.4	+2.8	+ 3.7
Total Federal	35.5	35.5	35.0	0	+ 0.5
Total State	74.9	72.4	72.8	+2.5	+ 2.1
School	30.5	28.1	29.7	+2.4	+ 0.8
Nonschool	44.4	44.3	43.1	+0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local	126.7	126.4	125.6	+0.3	+ 1.1
School	73.9	73.6	73.2	+0.3	+ 0.7
Nonschool	52.8	52.8	52.4	0	+ 0.4

* Preliminary

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1980	Net Change From Feb. 1979
MANUFACTURING	398.4	399.1	394.3	−0.7	+ 4.1
DURABLE GOODS	123.0	123.0	118.4	0	+ 4.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.8	16.0	−0.1	− 0.3
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	− 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.9	4.9	−0.2	− 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.2	0	0
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.2	6.3	+0.2	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.7	14.3	−0.1	+ 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.0	6.1	6.0	−0.1	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.3	31.2	+0.3	+ 1.4
Metalworking Machinery	5.6	5.4	4.9	+0.2	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.4	9.1	+0.1	+ 0.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.2	19.8	−0.1	+ 2.3
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.7	8.7	7.2	0	+ 1.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	0	0
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.1	9.1	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.4	276.1	275.9	−0.7	− 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.8	14.5	−0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	141.7	142.3	142.2	−0.6	− 0.5
Weaving Mills	88.3	88.5	87.7	−0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.2	41.2	40.1	0	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.1	46.3	46.4	−0.2	− 0.3
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.7	11.6	0	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.8	18.8	18.9	0	− 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	4.1	−0.1	− 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.6	11.7	11.4	−0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.9	6.0	−0.2	− 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.5	48.4	+0.4	− 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.2	10.5	+0.1	− 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.2	17.7	+0.2	− 1.3
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0	0
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.1	13.9	0	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.3	7.0	−0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	33.4	33.3	−0.3	− 0.2
Synthetic Fibers	19.4	19.9	19.8	−0.5	− 0.4
Other Nondurable [2]	17.7	17.7	16.6	0	+ 1.1

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
MANUFACTURING	319.8	319.8	316.0	220.86	221.12	201.14	40.9	41.1	40.8	5.40	5.38	4.93
DURABLE GOODS	98.1	97.8	94.0	227.01	226.04	206.32	41.2	41.4	41.1	5.51	5.46	5.02
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.7	12.9	190.65	189.31	181.83	41.0	40.8	41.8	4.65	4.64	4.35
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.1	4.1	175.45	185.50	172.77	36.4	39.3	39.0	4.82	4.72	4.43
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	9.2	245.82	242.53	231.66	42.9	42.4	42.9	5.73	5.72	5.40
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.1	11.7	226.19	230.89	201.76	42.2	43.4	41.6	5.36	5.32	4.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.4	23.9	23.0	248.12	244.02	224.93	41.7	42.0	41.5	5.95	5.81	5.42
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.7	6.5	234.17	232.31	210.12	41.3	40.9	41.2	5.67	5.68	5.10
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.5	17.6	15.7	212.90	210.23	191.00	41.1	40.9	40.9	5.18	5.14	4.67
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.7	4.7	191.50	191.02	165.91	38.3	37.9	37.2	5.00	5.04	4.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.7	222.0	222.0	217.74	219.35	198.53	40.7	41.0	40.6	5.35	5.35	4.89
Food and Kindred Products	9.1	9.1	8.9	196.80	195.60	161.80	40.0	40.0	38.8	4.92	4.89	4.17
Textile Mill Products	123.6	124.1	123.9	209.99	213.45	192.61	41.5	42.1	41.6	5.06	5.07	4.63
Weaving Mills	78.9	79.1	78.4	215.88	218.88	197.87	42.0	42.5	42.1	5.14	5.15	4.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.7	36.7	35.7	214.02	217.18	194.32	41.8	42.5	41.7	5.12	5.11	4.66
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.5	41.7	41.8	217.33	220.15	201.02	42.2	42.5	42.5	5.15	5.18	4.73
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.6	9.5	180.00	198.91	169.95	37.5	41.7	39.8	4.80	4.77	4.27
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	15.3	218.12	215.74	199.92	41.0	40.4	40.8	5.32	5.34	4.90
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	3.3	193.11	199.02	175.50	41.0	40.7	39.0	4.71	4.89	4.50
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.4	10.2	194.81	199.29	170.98	43.1	43.8	41.5	4.52	4.55	4.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	38.8	40.4	151.00	148.27	140.59	37.1	36.7	36.9	4.07	4.04	3.81
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.2	9.5	141.57	147.39	134.32	36.3	37.6	36.7	3.90	3.92	3.66
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.4	14.7	140.79	136.26	129.50	36.1	35.3	35.0	3.90	3.86	3.70
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	350.24	348.29	313.78	44.0	43.7	43.4	7.96	7.97	7.23
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	219.11	219.06	204.54	37.2	37.9	37.6	5.89	5.78	5.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.2	22.1	295.57	303.88	271.88	40.6	41.4	40.7	7.28	7.34	6.68
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	15.1	15.0	270.80	285.07	259.08	40.0	40.9	40.8	6.77	6.97	6.35

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	.3	.4	.4	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	.5	.6	.4
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.4	.5	.5	.7	3.5	3.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	.9	1.0	.3
Furniture and Fixtures	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	.4	.3	.3	3.0	10.8	4.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	.4	7.1	.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.7	2.5	4.0	1.7	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	1.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	.9	*
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	5.9	4.7	2.3	5.2	3.1	.3	.1	1.2	4.0	4.4	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	.6	.8	.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.7	.2	1.1	.1	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	.1	.4	.2
Special Industry Machinery	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	.2	.2	.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	*	.6	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.5	4.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.6	.2	.2	.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	.6	.4	.1
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	2.8	1.4	.6	2.2	1.0	*	.1	*	1.4	1.8	1.6	.9	1.0	.8	.1	.1	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	.2	.3	.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	.4	.3	.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	4.2	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3	.5	1.0	.2	4.1	5.6	5.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	.7	1.6	2.7
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	.1	.2	.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	.4	.2	.3
Weaving Mills	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.1	.1	*	*	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	.2	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.9	*	.1	.1	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	*	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	.1	*	*	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	.2	.1	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	.1	.2	.2	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	.1
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.6	2.7	.4	.8	.3	3.7	5.8	4.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	.7	1.6	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.8	4.4	3.6	.7	.8	.6	4.5	5.8	4.9	3.1	4.0	3.2	.5	.6	.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.2	6.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	.3	4.4	5.4	3.6	3.3	4.2	2.7	.4	.1	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.1	5.6	6.6	4.3	3.8	5.1	1.2	1.1	.9	4.8	6.9	6.5	3.2	4.7	3.8	.7	1.2	1.8
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.0	.1	.1	*	1.8	2.0	1.8	.7	1.0	1.5	.1	.1	.2
Printing and Publishing	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.9	*	.2	.3	2.5	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	*	.7	.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	1.3	.8	.9	1.1	.7	.1	*	*	1.0	1.0	.8	.4	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2
Synthetic Fibers	.7	.4	.9	.5	.3	.8	.1	*	*	1.1	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4	.3	.1	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees
* *Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1978
(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
TOTAL	1096.3	1105.2	1117.7	1130.4	1138.2	1151.5	1134.4	1139.0	1146.3	1163.7	1162.0	1165.4	1137.5
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
CONSTRUCTION	64.3	65.2	67.2	69.0	69.1	72.5	73.0	72.6	71.4	73.6	72.9	71.7	70.2
General Building Contractors	25.6	26.2	26.9	27.6	27.3	28.4	27.8	27.5	26.8	27.4	26.8	26.2	27.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	46.1	46.1	46.9	47.5	48.4	49.6	49.8	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.7	48.8
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.9	14.3	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.2	14.3
Other Transportation Services	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Communication	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	11.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	200.5	199.8	204.7	209.0	211.7	215.1	216.8	217.7	217.3	219.3	219.2	224.6	213.0
Wholesale Trade	43.6	43.7	44.4	44.8	45.5	46.5	46.7	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.1	47.2	45.9
Retail Trade	156.9	156.1	160.3	164.2	166.2	168.6	170.1	170.4	170.5	171.8	172.1	177.4	167.0
General Merchandising Stores	25.9	24.8	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.3	27.0	26.7	27.1	27.7	31.3	26.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.0	9.8	10.0	10.2	11.1	9.6
Eating and Drinking Places	35.9	36.6	38.5	41.4	42.3	43.6	43.6	43.3	43.0	43.1	42.4	41.9	41.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	42.1	42.2	42.7	43.0	43.5	44.5	44.9	45.0	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.7	43.8
Banking and Credit Agencies	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.5
SERVICES	135.2	136.9	140.4	144.2	145.2	150.5	151.3	150.2	147.2	148.2	145.9	144.4	145.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.3	12.0	13.8	15.4	15.9	17.1	17.5	17.3	15.8	14.4	13.3	12.4	14.7
Hospitals	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1
Educational Services	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.1	11.6	11.1	11.4	13.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	13.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	220.9	227.0	227.5	227.9	227.7	224.2	209.7	209.5	220.2	230.2	230.4	230.2	223.8
Total Federal	35.6	35.4	35.2	35.5	35.7	37.1	36.9	36.4	35.2	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.8
Total State	64.7	67.8	68.0	68.9	67.5	64.7	65.8	66.2	68.9	71.4	71.8	71.8	68.1
School	25.0	27.8	27.7	28.1	26.4	22.0	22.5	23.1	26.8	29.1	29.2	29.1	26.4
Nonschool	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.8	41.1	42.7	43.3	43.1	42.1	42.3	42.6	42.7	41.7
Total Local	120.6	123.8	124.3	123.5	124.5	122.4	107.0	106.9	116.1	123.3	123.2	123.1	119.9
School	70.5	73.0	72.9	72.1	72.5	66.4	51.1	52.0	62.6	70.3	70.2	69.8	67.0
Nonschool	50.1	50.8	51.4	51.4	52.0	56.0	55.9	54.9	53.5	53.0	53.0	53.3	52.9

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1978 – Continued

(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	385.4	386.2	386.5	388.0	390.8	393.3	387.0	392.3	393.9	395.7	396.8	397.2	391.1
DURABLE GOODS	113.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	116.3	117.8	115.6	117.1	117.0	118.3	118.7	118.8	116.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	16.1	15.9	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.8
Logging Camps, Sawmill, and Planing Mills	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7
Primary Metal Industries	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8
Fabricated Metal Products	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.1	29.3	30.0	30.0	30.4	30.5	30.8	29.9
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Special Industry Machinery	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Other Durable [1]	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.3	272.6	272.0	273.0	274.5	275.5	271.4	275.2	276.9	277.4	278.1	278.4	274.8
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.5
Textile Mill Products	144.4	144.4	144.6	144.0	144.4	143.9	140.1	141.9	142.9	142.5	143.5	143.7	143.4
Weaving Mills	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.5	87.7	86.8	86.1	87.0	87.3	87.5	87.8	88.2	87.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.3	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.3	39.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	47.0	46.8	47.6	46.4	46.3	45.3	45.8	46.5	46.4	46.6	46.6	46.8	46.5
Knitting Mills	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	10.9	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.3	18.4	19.3	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.4
Floor Covering Mills	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.2	47.5	47.6	47.7	48.4	48.8	47.5	48.3	48.8	49.3	49.3	49.4	48.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.1	17.2	17.6	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Printing and Publishing	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.3	32.6
Synthetic Fibers	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.4
Other Nondurable [2]	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.4	16.2	15.3

* Totals may not add due to rounding

1/ Included transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

2/ Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1979
(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
TOTAL	1144.9	1149.1	1162.0	1174.7	1182.2	1193.7	1177.4	1171.8	1187.1	1196.2	1196.1	1198.7	1177.8
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	67.2	67.1	69.2	71.0	72.2	75.1	75.9	75.9	74.9	75.6	75.2	74.1	72.8
General Building Contractors	25.4	25.4	26.3	27.0	27.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.5	27.8	27.6	27.0	27.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	50.8	51.0	51.7	51.9	52.9	53.8	54.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.9	54.4	53.3
Railroad Transportation	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.5
Other Transportation Services	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.1
Communication	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.4	211.7	215.5	220.0	222.2	225.0	226.4	227.3	227.3	226.3	227.8	233.3	223.0
Wholesale Trade	46.6	46.6	47.2	47.9	48.2	49.6	49.6	49.9	49.7	49.9	50.0	50.2	48.8
Retail Trade	166.8	165.1	168.3	172.1	174.0	175.4	176.8	177.4	177.6	176.4	177.8	183.1	174.2
General Merchandising Stores	26.9	25.4	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.9	27.5	30.6	26.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	9.7	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.9	10.3
Eating and Drinking Places	40.3	40.7	42.2	44.8	46.1	47.2	47.9	47.9	47.8	46.4	45.5	45.5	45.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	44.3	44.5	45.2	45.9	46.5	47.4	47.8	47.8	47.3	47.4	47.3	47.5	46.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.7
SERVICES	143.1	145.2	149.1	153.0	153.2	157.9	158.4	155.7	155.1	154.9	153.0	152.5	152.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.2	13.1	14.8	16.0	16.7	17.8	18.5	18.1	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.6	15.4
Hospitals	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8
Educational Services	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.4	12.6	11.3	11.4	12.6	15.3	15.6	15.8	14.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	228.9	233.4	233.6	233.6	232.6	227.9	214.0	207.5	225.1	233.6	235.6	234.7	228.4
Total Federal	35.0	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.3	36.4	36.8	35.7	35.3	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.4
Total State	70.3	72.8	73.2	73.2	71.2	66.9	67.3	67.8	73.0	74.1	74.6	73.8	71.5
School	27.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	27.8	22.2	22.3	23.6	29.2	30.1	30.4	29.6	27.7
Nonschool	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.4	44.7	45.0	44.2	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.2	43.9
Total Local	123.6	125.6	125.5	125.4	126.1	124.6	109.9	104.0	116.8	124.5	125.7	125.5	121.4
School	71.3	73.2	73.4	73.3	72.9	70.0	55.2	51.9	64.5	72.0	73.5	73.0	68.7
Nonschool	52.3	52.4	52.1	52.1	53.2	54.6	54.7	52.1	52.3	52.5	52.2	52.5	52.8

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1979 – Continued
(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	395.3	394.3	395.8	397.4	400.7	404.7	398.4	401.3	400.8	401.8	400.4	400.3	399.3
DURABLE GOODS	118.6	118.4	119.0	120.6	121.9	123.5	122.1	122.6	122.9	123.8	124.6	123.9	121.8
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2
Logging Camps, Sawmill, and Planing Mills	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.2	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.7	31.4	31.5	31.7	32.2	32.4	32.3	31.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.0
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.6	19.8	20.3	21.1	21.5	21.9	21.9	21.4	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.1	21.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7
Other Durable [1]	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.2	9.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	276.7	275.9	276.8	276.8	278.8	281.2	276.3	278.7	277.9	278.0	275.8	276.4	277.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1
Textile Mill Products	142.8	142.2	142.5	142.1	143.4	144.4	140.4	142.3	142.2	142.3	141.7	142.2	142.4
Weaving Mills	88.2	87.7	88.0	87.9	88.6	89.5	88.2	88.9	88.6	88.5	88.4	88.7	88.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.4	40.1	40.7	40.8	41.0	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.6	46.4	46.2	45.8	46.4	46.8	45.9	46.4	46.1	46.0	46.1	46.2	46.2
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.8	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.1	48.5	47.1	47.4	47.5	47.4	46.6	46.8	47.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	18.1	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.4	17.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4
Synthetic Fibers	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.9
Other Nondurable [2]	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.7	18.1	18.7	18.3	18.2	17.6	17.5	17.5

* *Totals may not add due to rounding*

1/ Included transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing.
2/ Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1979

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	199.43	201.14	201.14	194.64	201.28	203.09	207.98	210.08	215.78	216.07	220.06	222.14	208.08
DURABLE GOODS	204.35	206.32	207.74	201.68	208.90	208.79	211.66	210.48	217.12	220.66	225.24	227.04	212.49
Lumber and Wood Products	186.19	181.83	187.46	191.30	186.95	190.49	189.65	186.52	193.34	198.59	195.92	201.34	190.87
Furniture and Fixtures	169.45	172.77	173.94	164.19	170.40	173.36	170.33	177.75	178.51	177.66	180.03	181.74	174.19
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	229.19	231.66	237.40	239.57	244.38	237.58	241.39	239.97	238.14	239.14	235.72	248.52	239.25
Fabricated Metal Products	204.79	201.76	207.21	195.80	202.10	209.29	204.60	208.05	209.16	214.46	220.58	225.13	208.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	223.39	229.43	226.01	213.33	227.00	217.46	227.29	234.35	236.32	239.82	251.86	247.38	230.88
Special Industry Machinery	207.48	210.12	211.66	200.31	208.72	213.00	208.12	216.63	219.72	235.70	239.84	239.27	217.42
Electric and Electronic Equipment	183.14	191.00	178.78	178.48	187.93	186.44	184.89	185.09	202.00	197.38	201.06	204.02	188.33
Instruments and Related Products	166.06	165.91	163.36	131.46	161.11	188.09	186.12	185.02	195.35	190.55	205.44	207.10	180.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.72	198.53	198.53	191.78	198.36	200.16	206.14	210.08	214.84	214.32	218.18	220.13	205.44
Food and Kindred Products	164.01	161.80	167.81	159.04	164.09	176.71	191.56	185.33	183.71	174.00	177.17	177.10	174.39
Textile Mill Products	194.42	192.61	193.02	190.85	191.12	190.65	198.77	203.00	210.67	210.25	214.62	215.82	199.55
Weaving Mills	198.81	197.87	198.71	196.26	197.60	193.52	205.67	208.38	216.30	214.53	218.54	218.08	204.67
Weaving Mills, Cotton	195.34	194.32	197.45	181.17	196.09	193.70	203.12	209.71	212.25	214.71	220.16	219.81	203.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	201.40	201.02	200.03	188.60	199.44	190.88	206.26	205.23	216.91	214.43	216.49	216.82	204.67
Knitting Mills	167.88	169.95	166.14	158.84	172.03	172.03	169.81	178.44	181.80	185.90	198.05	206.15	177.28
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	194.44	199.92	197.64	186.24	189.24	203.61	195.32	207.38	221.31	221.20	225.24	229.30	205.74
Floor Covering Mills	193.70	175.50	190.53	179.40	183.31	184.63	196.71	201.31	196.31	215.64	203.41	213.95	193.80
Yarn and Thread Mills	182.21	170.98	169.74	157.92	167.69	170.57	179.74	187.20	194.74	192.04	196.62	199.78	181.02
Apparel and Other Textile Products	136.49	140.59	136.51	133.56	138.74	139.13	141.33	142.08	142.82	143.93	146.26	148.52	140.96
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	132.13	134.32	128.83	124.20	128.49	128.88	130.65	130.64	129.59	136.11	139.87	142.11	132.11
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	129.21	129.50	133.96	127.79	128.87	129.60	126.70	129.95	133.21	131.39	130.28	134.30	130.30
Paper and Allied Products	319.05	313.78	316.97	316.97	318.28	330.49	328.68	332.21	337.80	337.12	328.18	350.00	327.62
Printing and Publishing	199.82	204.54	208.35	212.78	213.07	209.59	220.59	220.08	214.51	214.51	216.60	218.31	212.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	276.19	271.88	271.99	291.75	278.80	276.62	283.50	291.70	293.86	294.28	306.91	301.90	288.40
Synthetic Fibers	260.57	259.08	257.67	280.31	264.79	265.44	265.93	273.47	275.78	275.67	283.59	283.15	270.44

1/ Estimates cover approximately 318,500 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in the basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1979

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	4.90	4.93	4.93	4.94	4.97	4.99	5.11	5.20	5.25	5.27	5.29	5.34	5.10
DURABLE GOODS	4.96	5.02	5.03	5.08	5.12	5.13	5.15	5.21	5.27	5.33	5.35	5.38	5.17
Lumber and Wood Products	4.33	4.35	4.38	4.48	4.43	4.43	4.39	4.42	4.56	4.64	4.61	4.65	4.47
Furniture and Fixtures	4.39	4.43	4.46	4.39	4.52	4.55	4.53	4.69	4.71	4.70	4.64	4.66	4.56
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	5.33	5.40	5.42	5.52	5.67	5.59	5.64	5.62	5.67	5.64	5.68	5.70	5.59
Fabricated Metal Products	4.83	4.85	4.83	4.75	4.87	4.89	4.93	4.93	5.04	5.07	5.19	5.26	4.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	5.37	5.42	5.42	5.36	5.47	5.45	5.49	5.62	5.64	5.71	5.79	5.78	5.55
Special Industry Machinery	5.20	5.10	5.15	5.11	5.18	5.17	5.19	5.22	5.32	5.52	5.63	5.67	5.29
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.59	4.67	4.66	4.60	4.71	4.72	4.84	4.82	5.00	4.91	4.88	4.94	4.72
Instruments and Related Products	4.44	4.46	4.44	4.39	4.39	4.61	4.70	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.80	4.85	4.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.87	4.89	4.89	4.88	4.91	4.93	5.09	5.20	5.24	5.24	5.27	5.33	5.06
Food and Kindred Products	4.26	4.17	4.27	4.31	4.24	4.44	4.55	4.68	4.57	4.45	4.59	4.71	4.46
Textile Mill Products	4.64	4.63	4.64	4.59	4.65	4.65	4.86	5.00	5.04	5.03	5.05	5.09	4.82
Weaving Mills	4.70	4.70	4.72	4.68	4.75	4.72	4.98	5.12	5.15	5.12	5.13	5.18	4.92
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.64	4.66	4.69	4.61	4.68	4.69	4.93	5.09	5.09	5.10	5.12	5.10	4.87
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.75	4.73	4.74	4.68	4.76	4.69	4.97	5.08	5.14	5.13	5.13	5.25	4.92
Knitting Mills	4.25	4.27	4.26	4.18	4.29	4.29	4.31	4.45	4.50	4.59	4.66	4.75	4.41
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	4.91	4.90	4.88	4.80	4.84	4.93	5.06	5.25	5.32	5.33	5.35	5.37	5.08
Floor Covering Mills	4.59	4.50	4.58	4.60	4.56	4.57	4.74	4.91	4.92	5.05	5.01	5.07	4.75
Yarn and Thread Mills	4.16	4.12	4.13	4.07	4.10	4.12	4.30	4.50	4.55	4.54	4.52	4.52	4.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.76	3.81	3.74	3.71	3.77	3.74	3.83	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.89	3.95	3.82
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.65	3.66	3.66	3.60	3.64	3.61	3.67	3.68	3.63	3.76	3.76	3.81	3.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	3.65	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.62	3.60	3.62	3.63	3.69	3.66	3.67	3.71	3.65
Paper and Allied Products	7.09	7.23	7.27	7.27	7.30	7.41	7.47	7.69	7.73	7.75	7.74	7.83	7.48
Printing and Publishing	5.43	5.44	5.44	5.47	5.52	5.53	5.70	5.60	5.66	5.66	5.70	5.70	5.57
Chemicals and Allied Products	6.72	6.68	6.65	6.93	6.80	6.78	7.00	7.08	7.15	7.16	7.29	7.31	7.00
Synthetic Fibers	6.34	6.35	6.30	6.58	6.49	6.49	6.55	6.67	6.71	6.74	6.85	6.94	6.58

1/ Estimates cover approximately 319,800 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in the basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1979

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	40.7	40.8	40.8	39.4	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.0	41.6	41.6	40.8
DURABLE GOODS	41.2	41.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	40.7	41.1	40.4	41.2	41.4	42.1	42.2	41.1
Lumber and Wood Products	43.0	41.8	42.8	42.7	42.2	43.0	43.2	42.2	42.4	42.8	42.5	43.3	42.7
Furniture and Fixtures	38.6	39.0	39.0	37.4	37.7	38.1	37.6	37.9	37.9	37.8	38.8	39.0	38.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	43.0	42.9	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.0	42.4	41.5	43.6	42.8
Fabricated Metal Products	42.4	41.6	42.9	40.8	41.5	42.8	41.5	42.2	41.5	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.6	41.5	41.7	39.8	41.5	39.9	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.0	43.5	42.8	41.6
Special Industry Machinery	39.9	41.2	41.1	39.2	40.3	41.2	40.1	41.5	41.3	42.7	42.6	42.2	41.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	39.9	40.9	40.5	38.8	39.9	39.5	38.2	38.4	40.4	40.2	41.2	41.3	39.9
Instruments and Related Products	37.4	37.2	36.8	34.5	36.7	40.8	39.6	39.2	41.3	40.2	42.8	42.7	39.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.3	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.3	40.6
Food and Kindred Products	38.5	38.8	39.3	36.9	38.7	39.8	42.1	39.6	40.2	39.1	38.6	37.6	39.1
Textile Mill Products	41.9	41.6	41.6	39.4	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.6	41.8	41.8	42.5	42.4	41.4
Weaving Mills	42.3	42.1	42.1	39.8	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9	42.6	42.1	41.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	42.1	41.7	42.1	39.3	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.7	42.1	43.0	43.1	41.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	42.4	42.5	42.2	40.3	41.9	40.7	41.5	40.4	42.2	41.8	42.2	41.3	41.6
Knitting Mills	39.5	39.8	39.0	38.0	40.1	40.1	39.4	40.1	40.4	40.5	42.5	43.4	40.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	39.6	40.8	40.5	38.8	39.1	41.3	38.6	39.5	41.6	41.5	42.1	42.7	40.5
Floor Covering Mills	42.2	39.0	41.6	39.0	40.2	40.4	41.5	41.0	39.9	42.7	40.6	42.2	40.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	43.8	41.5	41.1	38.8	40.9	41.4	41.8	41.6	42.8	42.3	43.5	44.2	42.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	36.9	36.5	36.0	36.8	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.6	37.6	36.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.2	36.7	35.2	34.5	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.7	36.2	37.2	37.3	35.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	35.4	35.0	36.6	35.3	35.6	36.0	35.0	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.5	36.2	35.7
Paper and Allied Products	45.0	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.6	44.6	44.0	43.2	43.7	43.5	42.4	44.7	43.8
Printing and Publishing	36.8	37.6	38.3	38.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.3	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	41.1	40.7	40.9	42.1	41.0	40.8	40.5	41.2	41.1	41.1	42.1	41.3	41.2
Synthetic Fibers	41.1	40.8	40.9	42.6	40.8	40.9	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.4	40.8	41.1

1/ Estimates cover approximately 319,800 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in the basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1979
TOTAL SEPARATIONS
Per 100 Employees

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.9	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.7	4.0
DURABLE GOODS	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.5	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.8
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.4	8.1	4.6	6.2	4.5	2.5	4.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	4.2	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.2	3.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.0	7.3	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.9	4.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.2	6.1	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.4
Special Industry Machinery	3.6	2.7	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	3.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.6	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.4
Instruments and Related Products	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	7.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.9	2.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.1	4.5	4.3	3.3	2.7	4.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.9	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.5	4.2	8.0	5.8	4.0	4.2	6.7	5.1
Textile Mill Products	4.1	3.5	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.9	3.6	2.5	4.5
Weaving Mills	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.3	4.8	5.3	3.7	2.6	4.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.2	3.1	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.7	2.6	4.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.9	6.9	4.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	4.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.0	3.2
Floor Covering Mills	5.6	4.4	4.2	5.7	4.9	5.0	6.4	11.7	9.4	5.4	9.1	3.0	6.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.5	5.4	9.0	9.5	6.5	6.2	4.8	3.8	6.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.0	3.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	14.0	7.5	6.4	5.4	4.4	2.9	5.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.6	8.7	6.4	11.1	11.1	7.7	7.8	5.7	3.8	7.5
Paper and Allied Products	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.4	4.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	.8	.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	.9	.7	1.0	1.1
Synthetic Fibers	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	1.1

NOTE: **Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1979
TOTAL ACCESSIONS
Per 100 Employees

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.9
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	2.9	2.2	3.9
Furniture and Fixtures	5.6	3.3	5.1	4.3	5.8	3.2	4.1	7.6	5.2	4.7	2.9	1.4	4.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.6	1.5	2.5
Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.9	5.5	4.5	3.2	1.9	4.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.7	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.0	4.1	2.5	1.8	3.5
Special Industry Machinery	2.9	1.9	2.6	4.3	5.4	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	2.9	1.8	3.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.8	5.6	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.0	2.9	4.1
Instruments and Related Products	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.9	9.5	5.8	4.1	2.1	2.9	1.0	3.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	4.0
Food and Kindred Products	3.6	2.6	4.5	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.4	7.5	6.0	5.3	3.2	2.9	5.1
Textile Mill Products	4.2	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.8	3.5	2.2	4.3
Weaving Mills	4.4	3.5	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.5	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.5	3.3	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.9	3.6	2.4	4.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.3	3.6	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.2	5.0	3.8	2.2	4.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.6	1.8	3.0
Floor Covering Mills	5.2	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	8.2	4.0	2.0	4.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.5	6.7	5.9	6.7	8.0	6.8	6.3	3.9	2.0	5.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.0	3.1	4.4	5.0	5.9	5.7	12.1	7.2	6.1	6.2	4.0	1.9	5.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.0	7.3	6.2	6.4	11.1	7.8	7.2	4.5	2.0	6.4
Paper and Allied Products	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.0
Printing and Publishing	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	5.3	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	2.8	3.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	.9	1.3	1.2	.8	.7	.7	1.0
Synthetic Fibers	.9	.9	.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	.8	.9	1.2	.6	.6	.5	1.0

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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MARCH 1980

EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES-CONSTRUCTION SLOWS Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina rose 7,500 during March mainly on the strength of seasonal advances in trade and services. Employment gains in these two industry divisions were linked to a boost in tourist-related industries such as eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services primarily in the resort areas of Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head Island. Pre-Easter sales at general merchandise, and apparel and accessory stores, and additional business at food stores produced further increases in trade.

Construction which normally begins its seasonal surge in March managed only a 200 gain over the month reflecting the slowdown in building activity. Manufacturing registered a gain of 400 with staffing additions prevalent in both the durable and nondurable goods areas. Hard goods industries added 300 workers over the month because of payroll increases in furniture; primary metals; and machinery, except electrical. Only the lumber industry sustained a loss in the sector, smarting from reduced operations related to the construction slowd

Mixed trends prevailed in soft goods where gains in apparel, paper and chemicals more than offset losses in food and textiles.

The textile loss impacted chiefly in weaving mills. Meanwhile, total government employment remained unchanged over the month with only minor payroll fluctuations noted.

The transportation, communication, and public utilities industry segment was the only major division of wage and salary employment to record a decline (-100) in March. The reduction stemmed from curtailed activity in marine cargo handling.

UNEMPLOYMENT South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped slightly to 6.3% in March as returns to work were experienced in the textile, furniture, chemical and paper industries. The number of jobless individuals, at 79,500, was 3,300 below the February level.

NATIONAL BUSINESS SLOWDOWN IN MARCH The retail sales sector, the major source of strength in the nation's economy in recent months, appears to have joined the ranks of most other indicators in pointing to a slowing economy. Sales at the retail level had a second consecutive decline in March recording a 1.3% drop. The previous loss was 1.6% in February.

Pressure on the consumer has been building for months. In addition to the relentless rise in inflation, skyrocketing interest rates and dwindling savings, recent gains in the unemployment rate and the restriction of credit have left the consumer reeling.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1980 2/	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Net and Percent Change from February 1980 Net	February 1980 Percent	March 1979 Net	March 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1269.9	1280.2	1282.5	-10.3	-.8	-12.6	+ 1.0
Total Employment 3/	1190.4	1197.4	1218.2	- 7.0	-.6	-27.8	- 2.3
Total Unemployment	79.5	82.8	64.3	- 3.3	-.4	+15.2	+23.6
Percent Unemployed	6.3	6.5	5.0	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Among other economic series which registered negative results nationally in March were durable good job orders, industrial production, housing starts and consumer prices.

Durable good job orders posted a 3.2% drop, the steepest reduction since July, 1979. Industrial production output slumped 0.8%, the sharpest loss in nearly a year.

Personal income grew 0.8% in March after rising 0.4% in February; however, the moderate rise in personal income was less than the rate of price increases as consumer prices climbed 1.4% in March, an annual rate of 16.8%.

Housing starts plunged 21.8% to the lowest level in nearly five years. It was reported to be the second-largest monthly drop on record. Building permits also fell sharply, an indication that the nation's economic slowdown may continue.

Finally, the composite of key indicators of future economic activities fell in February for the fifth month in a row. A rule of thumb in interpreting this indicator is that three or more consecutive declines signal a recession.

LESS OVERTIME CAUSES REDUCTION IN WEEKLY HOURS

Weekly hours worked in March for manufacturing production workers edged downward 0.2 to 40.7 from the February figure. Less overtime worked in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors was primarily responsible for the drop in the manufacturing workweek. Large hourly declines in instruments (-3.0), electric and electronic equipment (-1.1), and stone, clay, and glass products (-1.0) influenced an overall 0.4 drop in average weekly hours in durable goods. Despite the overall decline, fabricated metal products and furniture were two industry groups to record increases in hours worked.

Aggregate worker hours for nondurable goods dipped slightly during March (-0.1). A 0.2 decline in textile mill products exerted the most influence on the soft goods sector. Within the textile industry, yarn and thread mills registered no change while sizable hourly drops were noted in floor covering mills (-2.9) and weaving mills, synthetic (-0.5). The printing and publishing workweek experienced an hourly increase of 1.7.

Workweek hours for the nation rose 0.1 to 39.8 on the strength of a slight hourly increase in durable goods. Nondurables remained unchanged as mixed movements prevailed within the sector.

HOURLY EARNINGS UNCHANGED

Hourly earnings for total manufacturing and for the dominant nondurable goods sector of manufacturing were unchanged in March, at $5.42 and $5.37, respectively. Hourly pay in durable goods rose 5.01 to $5.54 as mixed movements within the sector were almost offsetting. Decreases in hourly earnings were recorded in instruments, electric and electronic equipment, and lumber and wood products.

Earnings of textile mill products workers remained constant at $5.07 during March influencing the pay for the entire soft goods division. This enabled that division to withstand the substantial over the month loss of $.17 in the food and kindred products area. The loss of hours in floor covering mills caused a drop of $.18 in average hourly earnings in this component of textiles, however, this drop was offset by rises elsewhere in the textile sector.

On the national level, hourly earnings at $7.05 increased $.06 during March. Increases in durable goods of $.08 and nondurable goods of $.03 combined to produce this rise.

MARCH'S TURNOVER RATES CLIMB

Accessions and separations both climbed .5 per hundred during March. Increased new hires and recalls were reflected in a higher accession rate in manufacturing. Separation rates were boosted by increased quits which reflected the willingness of workers to leave their jobs to look elsewhere for work.

Durable good accessions advanced .5 per hundred as electric and electronic equipment, and fabricated metal products experienced notable increases. New hires in durable goods advanced .2 per hundred on the strength of a large 1.1 per hundred rise in electric and electronic equipment. Furniture and instruments were the only two components in hard goods to record drops in accessions which were caused by decreased hiring.

Influenced by increased quits, total separations on the hard good level rose substantially. Quits rose .3 per hundred as all but two industry groups experienced increases. Furniture declined .1 per hundred, and stone, clay, and glass products remained unchanged at 1.1 per hundred. Layoffs registered a slight increase of .1 per hundred over the month.

Nondurable good accessions rate rose .4 to 3.5 per hundred in March. Increases ranged from 1.8 per hundred to .4 per hundred in food and kindred products and apparel, respectively. Soft good new hires advanced .4 per hundred with the more notable increases in food (1.8 per hundred) and printing and publishing (1.3 per hundred). Paper and allied products was the only soft goods industry group to register a decline (.5 per hundred) in new hires. The accession rate for chemicals was unchanged at 1.1 per hundred during March as new hires and recalls remained constant.

Separation rates for the soft goods sector edged upward .3 per hundred with only moderate increases in quits and layoffs. Within the sector, large gains in accessions were experienced by food (2.1 per hundred) and apparel (1.1 per hundred). A 1.6 per hundred rise in layoffs was primarily responsible for the jump in the separation rate for food.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980

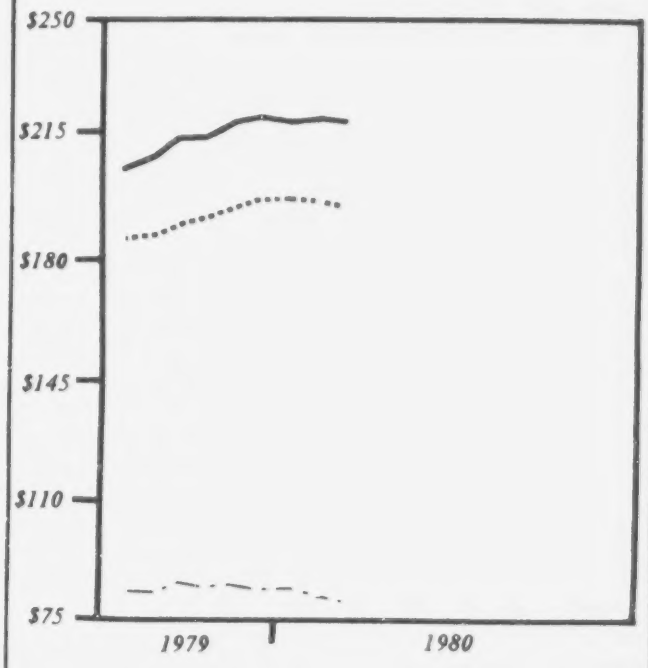
PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

MANHOUR INDEX EXPERIENCES DIP

A 0.5% negative movement was experienced by the manufacturing production worker manhour index over the month. This drop was attributed to the 0.2 loss in average weekly hours. The March index was 0.5% higher than the year-ago figure of 117.5.

	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	March 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	118.1	118.7	117.5
Durable Goods Manhour Index	147.6	148.6	143.8
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	108.5	108.9	108.9
Textile Manhour Index	92.1	92.8	93.4
Apparel Manhour Index	103.6	103.9	106.1

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

SPENDABLE EARNINGS

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

SPENDABLE EARNINGS DECLINE

Spendable earnings fell $.85 in March reflecting a drop in average weekly earnings of $1.09. The March spendable earnings level was $15.14 greater than that of one year ago. Because of a 1.4% increase in the Consumer Price Index, real spendable earnings shrank $1.53 over the month to $81.43, and $4.67 from March one year ago.

	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$220.59	$221.68	$201.14
Spendable Earnings	195.35	196.20	180.21
Real Spendable Earnings	81.43	82.96	86.10

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR FEMALE APPLICANTS

CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN — According to the new statistical portrait issued by the U. S. Census Bureau, more women are working, going to college, and passing up marriage than ever before. The changing social and economic roles of females are most evident in the sharp increase in their labor force participation. For the first time in history, over half of all women over 16 years of age have jobs or are actively seeking employment. Due to increased educational opportunities as well as changing social roles, women have become more self-sufficient and have acquired diverse professional roles in recent years. Over the period from October 1979 through March 1980, well over half of the total applicants available, through the South Carolina Job Service, were female.

FEMALE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS — During the first half of Fiscal Year 1980, there were over 113,140 female applicants registered with Job Service. Of this total, around 69,600 were new applicants or renewals of previous applications. What types of women were seeking new or better jobs? The female applicants were generally rather young, with over two-thirds under the age of 35. Slightly over half of the females were black. Nearly 60% of the female applicants had at least a high school education, and 16% of the total had obtained educational training beyond high school. Around 36% had incomes low enough to be considered economically disadvantaged, and 27% were eligible claimants for UI benefits.

SERVICES PROVIDED — Female applicants were provided with a wide range of job-related services during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979-March 31, 1980). Nearly 5,540 females were counseled either in group sessions or individual interviews. A total of 8,471 were tested, and 1,811 were enrolled in some type of training. Job development contacts were made for 4,780 females, resulting in 1,540 being placed.

A total of 32,937 female applicants were referred to jobs by Job Service, and over 14,400 were actually placed. Practically all of those placed (99%) were in nonagricultural jobs, 85% of which were expected to last over 150 days. The majority (89%) of the females placed were in jobs paying between $2.90 and $3.99 per hour.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION — There were 46,025 females in the Job Service active file as of March 31, 1980. As can be expected, the largest segment of the females on file were classified in the Clerical/Sales and Services occupational categories. These two categories, which contain jobs that are traditionally female-oriented, accounted for over half of the female active file. A total of 12,256 females, or 27% of the total, were in the Clerical and Sales category. Another 11,529, or 25% of the total, were classified under Services. However, there is some indication that women are moving into other fields of work. The Bench Work and Machine Trades categories each contained around 10% of the total female active file. There were also 2,848 females in the Professional, Technical and Managerial category.

Services Provided Female Applicants in South Carolina October 1979-March 1980

Services	Female Applicants Served	Percent of Female Applicants Available
Counseled	5,538	4.9
Tested	8,471	7.5
Enrolled in Training	1,811	1.6
Job Dev. Contracts	4,780	4.2
Referred to Jobs	32,937	29.1
Placed in Jobs	14,409	12.7

SPECIAL FEATURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Current and changing trends in South Carolina's labor force will be identified in an upcoming survey conducted by the S. C. Employment Security Commission.

Data gathered in the survey, sponsored in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, will help determine the future design of South Carolina's educational and training programs.

Over 2,000 questionnaire packages will be mailed to Palmetto State manufacturers in mid-June. Participation is voluntary, and information gathered relative to each manufacturer will be held in strict confidence and used only for statistical purposes.

The information from the survey will be used specifically to develop current and future estimates of occupational profiles and industry manpower needs for planning purposes. This information is essential for: industrial development; planning and evaluation of education and training programs to meet future needs, allocating resources for education and training among alternative types; and guidance and counseling of young people in choosing careers.

This information is basic to the development of human resource information needed by all levels of government to make decisions about the character of, and amounts of, expenditures for education and training programs. Educators at all levels, both public and private, need these data to evaluate the adequacy of their vocational guidance programs.

Data on employment by occupation for each industry will be summarized and published by the Research and Analysis Division of the S. C. Employment Security Commission and made available to industry and government agencies upon request.

The Employment Security Commission conducted a similar occupational survey in the summer of 1977 and data gathered from this survey have proved to be an invaluable resource for industrial development and planning in th Palmetto State for the past three years. Limited copies of the survey data are still available by contacting the Research and Analysis office of the S. C. Employment Security Commission.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Bricklayer	84	None	N/A	9	X		$14,182		X	Anderson
Photographer	19	Paramedic	36	16	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown
Electronics Technician	98	Supervision	98	16	X		$14,500		X	Aiken
Civil Engineer	204	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000		X	Central
Truck Driver	42	Construction Worker	60	6	X		$ 6,448		X	Hartsville
Emergency Medical Technician	99	Ambulance Driver	99	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Newberry
Chemist, Analytical	99	None	N/A	15	X		$13,200	X		Rock Hill
Production Supt.	99	None	N/A	14	X		$22,000	X		Union
Electrical Engineer	241	None	N/A	18	X		Negotiable	X		Charleston
Machine Set-up Operator	98	Electrician	3	15	X		$ 9,360		X	Beaufort
Purchasing Agent	36	None	N/A	16		X	$ 6,500		X	Walterboro
Bookkeeper I	07	Teller	90	14	X		$ 7,000		X	Hampton
Social Worker	4	None	N/A	16	X		$ 7,000	X		Abbeville

* There are currently more than 91,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Net Change From Feb. 1980	Net Change From Mar. 1979
TOTAL	**1193.6**	**1186.1**	**1162.0**	**+ 7.5**	**+31.6**
MANUFACTURING	**398.9**	**398.5**	**395.8**	**+ 0.4**	**+ 3.1**
Durable Goods	123.5	123.2	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Nondurable Goods	275.4	275.3	276.8	+ 0.1	– 1.4
MINING	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**0**	**0**
CONSTRUCTION	**71.0**	**70.8**	**69.2**	**+ 0.2**	**+ 1.8**
General Building Contractors	25.8	25.4	26.3	+ 0.4	– 0.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	**53.3**	**53.4**	**51.7**	**– 0.1**	**+ 1.6**
Railroad Transportation	3.9	4.0	3.9	– 0.1	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.5	15.4	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Other Transportation Services	6.1	6.3	5.7	– 0.2	+ 0.4
Communication	14.2	14.2	13.7	0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.6	13.5	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**226.3**	**222.9**	**215.5**	**+ 3.4**	**+10.8**
Wholesale Trade	50.6	50.4	47.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Retail Trade	175.7	172.5	168.3	+ 3.2	+ 7.4
General Merchandising Stores	25.1	25.0	25.8	+ 0.1	– 0.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.0	9.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Eating and Drinking Places	46.5	44.5	42.2	+ 2.0	+ 4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	**47.8**	**47.5**	**45.2**	**+ 0.3**	**+ 2.6**
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.4	21.3	20.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
SERVICES 1	**157.2**	**153.9**	**149.1**	**+ 3.3**	**+ 8.1**
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	13.3	14.8	+ 1.9	+ 0.4
Hospitals	12.2	12.2	11.6	0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	15.7	15.7	15.7	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**237.2**	**237.2**	**233.6**	**0**	**+ 3.6**
Total Federal	35.7	35.6	34.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total State	74.8	74.9	73.2	– 0.1	+ 1.6
School	30.4	30.5	29.7	– 0.1	+ 0.7
Nonschool	44.4	44.4	43.5	0	+ 0.9
Total Local	126.7	126.7	125.5	0	+ 1.2
School	73.7	73.9	73.4	– 0.2	+ 0.3
Nonschool	53.0	52.8	52.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9

* Preliminary

1 Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Net Change From Feb. 1980	Net Change From Mar. 1979
MANUFACTURING	398.9	398.5	395.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
DURABLE GOODS	123.5	123.2	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.7	16.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.0	9.1	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.7	5.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.5	0	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.3	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	14.5	14.5	14.3	0	+ 0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.7	30.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.6	5.6	4.7	0	+ 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.5	9.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.2	20.3	0	+ 1.9
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.7	8.7	7.6	0	+ 1.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0	+ 0.2
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.1	9.0	0	+ 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.4	275.3	276.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.6	14.5	- 0.1	0
Textile Mill Products	141.5	141.8	142.5	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills	88.0	88.3	88.0	- 0.3	0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.2	40.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.9	46.1	46.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	11.8	11.8	11.6	0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.7	18.8	19.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	4.1	0	- 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.7	11.6	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	6.0	0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.8	46.6	48.6	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.4	10.3	10.4	+ 0.1	0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.2	18.0	0	- 1.8
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	7.1	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.1	0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.1	33.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.5	19.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Other Nondurable [2]	17.7	17.8	16.8	- 0.1	+ 0.9

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
MANUFACTURING	319.5	319.4	317.1	220.59	221.68	201.14	40.7	40.9	40.8	5.42	5.42	4.93
DURABLE GOODS	98.1	97.8	94.4	226.03	227.84	207.74	40.8	41.2	41.3	5.54	5.53	5.03
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.6	13.0	190.94	193.23	187.46	40.8	41.2	42.8	4.68	4.69	4.38
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.1	183.71	175.08	173.94	37.8	36.4	39.0	4.86	4.81	4.46
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	9.4	243.18	247.25	237.40	42.0	43.0	43.8	5.79	5.75	5.42
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.0	11.8	236.42	223.93	207.21	43.3	41.7	42.9	5.46	5.37	4.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.3	24.1	22.6	243.54	245.09	226.01	41.0	41.4	41.7	5.94	5.92	5.42
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.5	233.45	234.17	211.66	41.1	41.3	41.1	5.68	5.67	5.15
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.6	17.5	16.1	206.40	213.31	188.73	40.0	41.1	40.5	5.16	5.19	4.66
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	190.50	209.61	163.39	38.1	41.1	36.8	5.00	5.10	4.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.4	221.6	222.7	218.56	219.10	198.53	40.7	40.8	40.6	5.37	5.37	4.89
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	9.0	8.9	188.97	194.74	167.81	39.7	39.5	39.3	4.76	4.93	4.27
Textile Mill Products	123.4	123.7	124.2	209.39	210.40	193.02	41.3	41.5	41.6	5.07	5.07	4.64
Weaving Mills	78.7	78.9	78.7	215.27	216.30	198.71	41.8	42.0	42.1	5.15	5.15	4.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.6	36.7	36.2	215.97	214.53	197.45	42.1	41.9	42.1	5.13	5.12	4.69
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.3	41.5	41.6	214.66	217.66	200.03	41.6	42.1	42.2	5.16	5.17	4.74
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.7	9.5	185.25	178.12	166.14	39.0	37.5	39.0	4.75	4.75	4.26
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	15.4	217.21	216.12	197.64	40.6	40.7	40.5	5.35	5.31	4.88
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	3.2	192.46	214.20	190.53	39.6	42.5	41.6	4.86	5.04	4.58
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.4	10.1	194.36	194.36	169.74	43.0	43.0	41.1	4.52	4.52	4.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.1	40.6	149.81	150.26	136.51	36.9	37.1	36.5	4.06	4.05	3.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.3	9.4	141.57	141.96	128.83	36.3	36.4	35.2	3.90	3.90	3.66
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.4	14.9	139.68	140.07	133.96	36.0	36.1	36.6	3.88	3.88	3.66
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	349.09	351.12	316.97	43.8	44.0	43.6	7.97	7.98	7.27
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	229.49	217.56	208.35	38.7	37.0	38.3	5.93	5.88	5.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	21.9	22.1	306.08	306.18	271.99	41.7	41.6	40.9	7.34	7.36	6.65
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	14.8	15.0	287.70	289.39	257.67	41.1	41.4	40.9	7.00	6.99	6.30

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	.5	.3	.4	3.9	3.4	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	.7	.5	.7
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	.8	.6	.4	4.1	3.5	4.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.0	.9	1.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.1	4.2	5.1	2.6	3.8	5.0	.5	.4	.1	3.6	3.9	3.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	.7	.5	.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.1	.6	.2	3.4	4.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.0	4.8	2.5	2.3	3.7	.7	.3	.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	.4	.6	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	.3	.2	.1	2.7	2.3	6.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	3.6
Special Industry Machinery	3.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.1	.3	.2	*	2.6	2.5	5.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	*	*	1.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.2	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.8	3.5	.4	.1	.1	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	.2	.5	.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	*	*	.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.1	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	.3	.2	.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.0	2.7	.5	.4	.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.1	3.3	.6	.5	1.2	6.1	4.0	4.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	.7	1.0
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	.3	.1	.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	2.4	2.2	3.0	.4	.4	.3
Weaving Mills	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.0	4.1	*	*	.1	3.9	3.7	4.6	2.5	2.4	3.2	.2	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.5	3.0	4.3	*	*	.1	3.9	3.5	4.6	2.5	2.3	3.1	.1	.1	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	.1	.1	.2	3.9	3.6	4.6	2.6	2.4	3.4	.2	.2	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.1	.3	.1	.6	3.5	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	.8	.2	.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	7.2	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.5	1.3	.6	.4	3.4	8.5	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	*	.7	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.8	.5	.7	.6	5.7	4.6	5.7	3.7	3.1	4.3	.9	.5	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.5	.9	.9	.6	5.0	4.3	4.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	.3	.3	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.8	.7	1.3	.8	7.6	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.4	5.1	2.3	.7	.5
Paper and Allied Products	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.6	2.1	.9	.1	.3	2.0	1.9	2.4	.8	.8	1.1	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.6	[illegible]	3.2	.1	*	.2	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	.2	*	.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	.7	.9	.9	.6	.1	.1	*	1.1	1.0	.9	.6	.4	.4	.1	.3	*
Synthetic Fibers	.8	.7	.7	.6	.4	.6	.1	.1	*	1.1	1.0	1.0	.7	.5	.5	.1	.2	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees
** Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

-TEXTILES-

If textile market patterns of the past few years are followed, textile employment in South Carolina will probably show scattered temporary layoffs and fewer new workers being hired for the next few years. For the remainder of this year the textile economy will display a rather soft and slow trade market, in addition to a relatively low level of capital spending. However, assuming there is no severe recession in 1980-81, textile mill employment should show alternating moderate ups and downs for the next year and a half. As the mid-Eighties approach, a moderate increase in employment is expected. Textile mill employment is projected to climb up to around 150,000 by 1985, slightly under the peak levels reached just prior to the 1974-75 recession. There are several important factors which will influence the growth in the textile industry for the 1980's. These are as follows.

(1) Resolving international import trade market problems;

(2) Maximizing product innovation as fashions and styles of textile apparel change;

(3) Taking advantage of renewed and expanded arrangements to export textile goods to foreign trade markets;

(4) Maintaining and monitoring adequate inventory control systems;

(5) Making good use of research and development technology initially developed in the mid-Seventies; and

(6) Balancing government energy, health, and consumer standards while maintaining sound financial corporate structures.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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APRIL 1980

EMPLOYMENT AFFECTED BY RECESSION

The much-talked-about recession appears to have finally reared its head in South Carolina in April. Evidence of a troubled housing industry was reflected in employment declines of 800 and 900 in general building contractors and in lumber and wood products, respectively. Additional declines were recorded in textile mill products which fell 1,100. A large temporary layoff accounted for the loss of 400 in weaving mills, cotton. The paring from payrolls of unneeded workers caused most of the decline of 600 in weaving mills, synthetic. Employers, in many cases, cut hours of work instead of laying off workers.

Overall, total nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 6,300, an increase far below the average April gain. Atypical negative movements in manufacturing employment (-2,200) and construction employment (-200) held down the total.

On the other hand, there were no apparent recession-caused employment declines in other divisions of nonfarm wage and salary employment. Trade added 3,400 jobs, and services upped its total job count by 3,500. As for the previous month, gains in these two industry divisions were linked to seasonal boosts in tourist-related industries, such as eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services. Most of these gains were in the resort areas of Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head Island.

The effects of recession on South Carolina's economy should be less severe than that at the national level. There are several reasons for this expected show of strength. Inventories have been maintained at rather lean levels, a lesson from the previous recession. The durable goods sector of manufacturing which appears to be bearing the brunt of recessionary pressure is fairly diversified with activities relating to building and auto manufacturing comprising a relative small part of total output. Manufacturing of nondurable goods, dominated by textile mill products, is expected to fare somewhat better than durable goods. Capital improvements in the textile industry have placed this dominant manufacturing industry in strong position to withstand current economic problems. Textile executives continue to express considerable optimism about the future of their industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in South Carolina dropped 4,800 over the month lowering the jobless rate to 5.9% for April. Increased tourist activity along with seasonal gains in agriculture contributed to the lower unemployment level. April's unemployment rate for the State compares favorably with the National rate of 7.0%.

NATIONAL INDICATORS FALL

Now that economists generally agree that the national economy is now in recession, another area of disagreement has surfaced. Just how deep and long will the recession be? Personal consumption is seen as being the principal factor in controlling the severity of the recession. In March, personal consumption, adjusted for inflation, fell 0.9%. On the other hand, personal savings which reached record lows in late 1979 were up to 4% of disposable income by March.

In addition, most other economic statistics confirm the recession's arrival. The composite of key indicators of future economic activity plunged 2.6% in March, the largest monthly decline in five and a half years, and the third largest drop since this series was initiated in 1948.

Industrial production fell in April a seasonally adjusted 1.9% following declines of 0.7% and 0.2% in March and February, respectively. The April decline was the sharpest since a 2.2% dip in February, 1975.

New housing starts slid at an adjusted annual rate of 2.1% in April to reach the lowest level in five years. The decline in April was not as sharp as expected. Coupled with unexpectedly sharp downtrends in mortgage interest rates, hope arose that housing will not suffer quite as extensively as previously feared.

Personal income was virtually unchanged in April, up less than 0.1%. This was the smallest rise in almost five years reflecting sharp declines in production. The rise in personal income in March was 0.7%.

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO DECLINE

The manufacturing workweek declined for the third consecutive month in April. The most recent drop of 1.0 hour between March and April dropped the figure from 40.7 to 39.7. The loss was attributed to less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks in both durable and nondurable goods. Large reductions in hours worked were experienced by electric and electronic equipment, lumber and wood products, and fabricated metal products. These drops in hours caused a 0.7 hour dip in the durable good workweek. Furniture and fixtures, and stone, clay, and glass products were the only durable good industry groups to record over-the-month increases in hours worked.

Average weekly hours in nondurable goods fell 1.1 hours under the influence of a sharp 1.7 hour drop in textile mill products, and a slight downturn in production worker employment. Throughout the soft good sector, all major industry groups registered losses in

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Apr 1980 2/	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Net and Percent Change from March 1980 Net	March 1980 Percent	April 1979 Net	April 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1266.4	1271.1	1292.3	-4.7	- .4	-25.9	- 2.0
Total Employment 3/	1191.1	1191.0	1231.5	+ .1	0	-40.4	- 3.3
Total Unemployment	75.3	80.1	60.8	-4.8	-6.0	+14.5	+23.8
Percent Unemployed	5.9	6.3	4.7	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

hours worked except food and kindred products, which gained 0.5 hours. Within the textile industry, negative movements in hours worked ranged from 2.6 to 0.5 hours in weaving mills, synthetic, and weaving mills, cotton, respectively. Floor covering mills was the only component of nondurable goods to advance, gaining 1.3 hours.

PREMIUM PAY CAUSES RISE IN HOURLY EARNINGS

Hourly earnings for South Carolina manufacturing production workers inched upward $.01 over the month. Premium pay in both durable and nondurable good industries was primarily responsible for the rise in earnings. Durable good earnings rose $.02 under the influence of increases in machinery, except electrical; stone, clay and glass products; and lumber and wood products. All other industry groups experienced drops in hourly pay.

Nondurable good hourly earnings rose $.01 to $5.38, and was attributed to increased earnings in all industry groups except textile mill products. The more notable pay increases were recorded in chemicals, and food. The $.02 decrease in pay experienced by textile mill products was caused by less premium pay in components of weaving mills.

The dip in weekly hours coupled with the decline in manufacturing production workers caused a decrease of $5.02 in the state's weekly earnings. This was the largest single month drop in a year.

NATIONAL HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing average weekly hours on the national level fell 0.4 over the month. Both durable and nondurable goods registered declines in hours worked falling 0.5 and 0.3 hours, respectively.

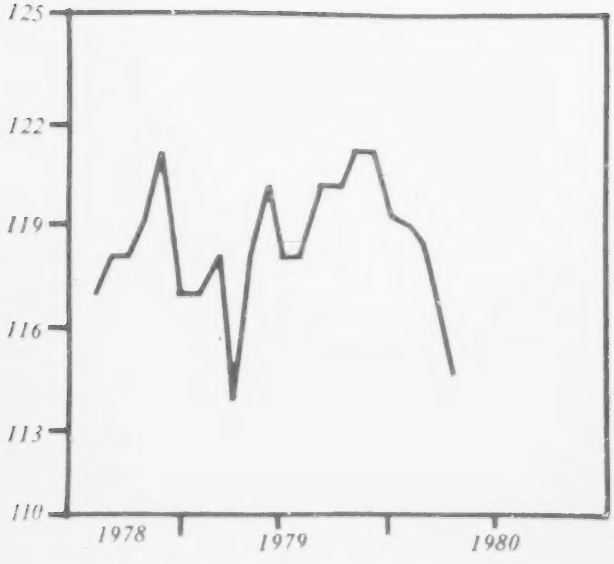
Weekly earnings for the nation rose $.01 on the strength of increases in both the hard and soft good sectors. Durable goods edged upward $.01 while nondurable goods advanced $.06.

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES TO DECREASE

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 3.6 to 114.5 during April due to a 2,000 decline in production worker employment and a 1.0 hour loss in the average workweek. The April index was .6 greater than the year-ago figure of 113.8.

	Apr. 1980	Mar. r 1980	Apr. r 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	114.5	118.1	113.9
Durable Goods Manhour Index	138.5	142.1	140.1
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	105.1	108.0	105.1
Textile Manhour Index	88.3	90.4	88.2
Apparel Manhour Index	101.1	105.6	103.9

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



SEPARATIONS EXCEED ACCESSIONS

During April, the manufacturing separation rate climbed .4 per hundred exceeding the accession rate. The rise in the total separation rate was caused by increases in all components of separations. A .3 per hundred drop in the accession rate resulted primarily from decreased new hires. Recalls registered a slight drop over the month.

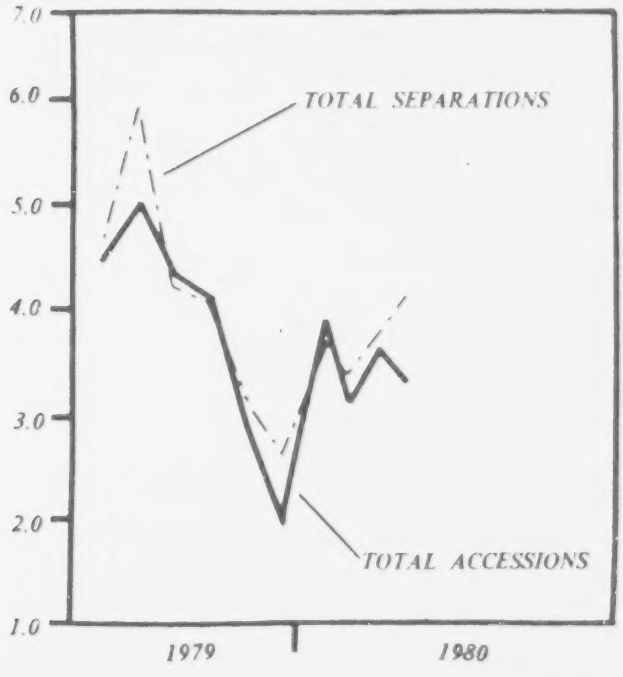
Durable good separations declined .2 per hundred reflecting downturns in quits and layoffs. Significant drops in quits were noted in fabricated metal products and machinery, except electrical. Furniture and fixtures, and electric and electronic equipment were the only industry groups to experience increases in quits.

Accession rates on the hard good level dipped .8 per hundred as new hires and recalls registered .7 per hundred and .3 per hundred drops, respectively. A moderate increase in furniture and fixtures combined with a small gain in instruments and related products were unable to offset declines elsewhere in the sector.

The nondurable good separation rate rose .9 per hundred as moderate gains were recorded in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Declines in separations were experienced by food and kindred products (-1.0 per hundred), and printing and publishing (-.2 per hundred). Quits on the soft good level increased .3 per hundred during April as workers apparently felt that other jobs were available.

The soft good accession rate increased .1 per hundred, a development caused primarily by a slight rise in new hires. The recall rate remained unchanged at .3 per hundred. A decline in new hires in printing and publishing, and food and kindred products was completely offset by a .4 per hundred rise in apparel and other textile products. All other industry groups were unchanged.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS FALL

Spendable earnings moved downward $3.91 to $191.44 during April because of a $5.02 decrease in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, fell $2.52 to $78.91 due to a 1.1% increase in the consumer price index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have declined $3.78 since April 1979.

	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$315.53	$320.59	$194.64
Spendable Earnings	191.44	195.35	175.15
Real Spendable Earnings	78.91	81.43	82.69

SERVICES TO VETERANS

VETERAN PRIORITY

Many veterans, particularly those served during the Vietnam Era, still suffer the problems of reentry into civilian life. One of the most formidable barriers faced by today's veteran is difficulty in the labor market. Some employers still fail to recognize the value of military experience as preparation for civilian jobs. Others feel that war veterans, in particular, suffer mental and psychological problems that may affect their working ability. These recent veterans had to face unpopular opinions generated by the Vietnam War as well as a deteriorating economy upon their return. Although the Vietnam Era has been over for more than four years, many veterans still face some of the problems of transition into civilian life. The South Carolina Employment Service is aware of the plight of today's veteran. Federal legislation as early as 1933 established a policy of veterans' preference and special assistance for disabled veterans within the Employment Service. Following legislative guidelines, Job Service offices throughout South Carolina make a special effort to provide effective job-related services to veterans on a priority basis.

VETERAN CHARACTERISTICS

During the first seven months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 - April 30, 1980,) nearly 230,000 individuals sought job-related services through Job Service in South Carolina. Of the total applicants available, 30,004 or 13%, were veterans. As can be expected, the largest proportion, over 95%, were males, and almost 64% were white. Over 65% of the veteran applicants were between 20 and 39 years of age, while another one third were in the 40-64 age group. Following the national trend of high educational levels among veterans, over three fourths of the veteran applicants had at least a high school education. Of these, 35% had attained further education such as college or technical school training. Half of the veteran applicants who were active at some time during this fiscal year served during the Vietnam Era. Around 10,900, or 36%, were recently separated from the service. Approximately 3,900 veterans were handicapped, and 6,310 were determined to be economically disadvantaged. Veteran welfare recipients totaled 144, or less than 1%, as compared to 10% for the total applicants active during the first seven months of Fiscal Year 1980.

SERVICES TO VETERANS

Following guidelines established by the Federal government, Job Service offices across the country give priority to veterans in job referral, placement, counseling, testing and other job-related services. In order to demonstrate adequate performance, each Job Service office must meet certain minimum levels of service to veterans each year. During the first seven months of Fiscal Year 1980, a total of 14,139 veteran applicants in South Carolina were referred to jobs by Job Service. Of these, 6,136 were placed in jobs. The large majority of those placed (88%) were in nonagricultural jobs which were expected to last over 150 days. A small percentage of those placed (5%) were in nonfarm jobs expected to last 3 days or less. There were 365 veterans enrolled in training, while 1,550 were administered some type of test. Veterans for whom job development contacts were made totaled nearly 7,300, which represented 24% of the total veterans on file. Approximately 2,870 veteran applicants received counseling services, either individually or in group sessions.

SPECIAL FEATURE

WHO ARE THE EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED?

Estimates of employment and unemployment are based on the labor force concept. The labor force is the total of all individuals 16 years old or over who are either employed or unemployed.

WHO IS COUNTED AS EMPLOYED?

To be counted as employed an individual must be 16 years old or over and must have worked for pay or profit during the week including the 12th of the month, or been temporarily absent form a job to which he or she would return. Temporary absences may include those who were:

A. On vacation, or off for personal reasons,
B. Involved in labor management disputes,
C. Ill,
D. Prevented from working because of bad weather.

Finally, employment includes part-time and temporary work, as well as regular full-time year round employment.

WHO IS COUNTED AS UNEMPLOYED?

To be counted as unemployed a person must; have no job, be available for work, and have actively looked for work during the previous four weeks. Looking for work may consist of:

A. Meeting with prospective employers or checking with friends or relatives,
B. Placing or answering advertisements, or writing letters of application,
C. Being on a union or professional register, or
D. Registering at a public or private employment agency.

Two groups of individuals do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are persons waiting to start a new job in thirty days and persons waiting to be recalled from layoff. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force.

WHO IS NOT COUNTED IN THE LABOR FORCE

If one is neither employed nor unemployed they are not in the labor force. These include:

A. Persons under 16 years of age,
B. Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions regardless of age,
C. Jobless persons who are not actively looking for work, such as discouraged workers, full-time students, housewives, and voluntarily retired.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicants*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Comptroller	120	Administrative Asst.	120	16	X		$12,000		X	Charleston
Accountant	48	None	N/A	16	X		$11,000		X	Florence
Bookkeeper	82	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,360		X	Greenville
Food Service Mgmt.	42	Personnel	48	14	X		$12,000	X		Columbia
Quality Control Supv.	60	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Bennettsville
Clerk, General Office	10	None	N/A	14	X		$ 6,448		X	Chester
Dental Asst.	98	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,448		X	Camden
Electronics Mechanic	99	None	N/A	14	X		$10,500		X	Barnwell
Chemist	12	Chemical Laboratory Asst.	24	16	X		$13,000	X		Orangeburg
Manager, Office	120	Manager, Personnel	54	14	X		$13,000		X	Gaffney
Mechanical Engineer	98	None	N/A	16	X		$23,000		X	Marion
Airline Pilot	98	None	N/A	16	X		$27,000	X		Sumter
Automobile Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Conway

* *There are currently more than* 91100 *applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.*

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	April 1980*	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change From March 1980	Net Change From April 1979
TOTAL	1200.7	1194.4	1174.7	+ 6.3	+26.0
MANUFACTURING	396.6	398.8	397.4	– 2.2	– 0.8
Durable Goods	122.5	123.4	120.6	– 0.9	+ 1.9
Nondurable Goods	274.1	275.4	276.8	– 1.3	– 2.7
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.2	71.4	71.0	– 0.2	+ 0.2
General Building Contractors	25.6	26.4	27.0	– 0.8	– 1.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.8	53.4	51.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Railroad Transportation	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.7	15.5	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Other Transportation Services	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	+ 0.3
Communication	14.4	14.3	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.6	13.6	13.4	0	+ 0.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.7	226.3	220.0	+ 3.4	+ 9.7
Wholesale Trade	50.2	50.6	47.9	– 0.4	+ 2.3
Retail Trade	179.5	175.7	172.1	+ 3.8	+ 7.4
General Merchandising Stores	24.9	25.1	25.9	– 0.2	– 1.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.4	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Eating and Drinking Places	50.0	46.5	44.8	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.4	47.7	45.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.4	21.3	20.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
SERVICES [1]	161.1	157.6	153.0	+ 3.5	+ 8.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.8	15.2	16.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
Hospitals	12.3	12.2	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	16.0	16.0	15.4	0	+ 0.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.0	237.3	233.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.4
Total Federal	36.1	35.8	35.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Total State	75.0	74.8	73.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
School	30.6	30.4	29.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Nonschool	44.4	44.4	43.5	0	+ 0.9
Total Local	126.9	126.7	125.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
School	73.7	73.7	73.3	0	+ 0.4
Nonschool	53.2	53.0	52.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

* Preliminary

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	April 1980*	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change From March 1980	Net Change From April 1979
MANUFACTURING	396.6	398.8	397.4	- 2.2	- 0.8
DURABLE GOODS	122.5	123.4	120.6	- 0.9	+ 1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.6	16.2	- 0.8	- 1.4
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.7	9.0	9.3	- 0.3	- 0.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.1	0	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	11.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.4	6.6	0	+ 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.5	14.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	6.0	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	32.8	30.8	0	+ 2.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.7	5.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.5	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.3	21.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.8	8.8	8.2	0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0	+ 0.2
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	- 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	274.1	275.4	276.8	- 1.3	- 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.5	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Mill Products	140.5	141.6	142.1	- 1.1	- 1.6
Weaving Mills	87.1	88.1	87.9	- 1.0	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.7	41.1	40.8	- 0.4	- 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.4	46.0	45.8	- 0.6	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	11.9	11.8	11.9	+ 0.1	0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.9	18.7	19.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.9	0	- 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.4	11.7	11.4	- 0.3	0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.8	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.7	46.8	48.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.4	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.2	17.6	0	- 1.4
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.0	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.2	14.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.2	0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.3	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.6	19.6	19.9	0	- 0.3
Other Nondurable [2]	17.7	17.7	17.1	0	+ 0.6

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1980*	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980*	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980*	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980*	March 1980	April 1979
MANUFACTURING	317.5	319.5	318.2	215.57	220.59	194.64	39.7	40.7	39.4	5.43	5.42	4.94
DURABLE GOODS	97.2	98.0	95.7	222.96	226.03	201.68	40.1	40.8	39.7	5.56	5.54	5.08
Lumber and Wood Products	11.8	12.5	13.1	183.85	190.94	191.30	39.2	40.8	42.7	4.69	4.68	4.48
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.3	186.34	183.33	164.19	38.5	37.8	37.4	4.84	4.85	4.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	9.2	9.4	250.97	243.18	239.57	42.9	42.0	43.4	5.85	5.79	5.52
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	11.9	11.9	226.56	235.55	193.80	41.8	43.3	40.8	5.42	5.44	4.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.3	24.3	22.7	244.80	245.18	213.33	40.8	41.0	39.8	6.00	5.98	5.36
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.5	231.08	233.45	200.31	40.9	41.1	39.2	5.65	5.68	5.11
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.7	17.6	16.7	196.22	206.40	178.48	38.4	40.0	38.8	5.11	5.16	4.60
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	4.9	4.7	182.28	190.50	151.46	37.2	38.1	34.5	4.90	5.00	4.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	220.3	221.5	222.5	213.05	218.56	191.78	39.6	40.7	39.3	5.38	5.37	4.88
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	9.0	9.1	195.05	190.64	159.04	40.3	39.8	36.9	4.84	4.79	4.31
Textile Mill Products	122.4	123.5	123.8	200.48	209.90	180.85	39.7	41.4	39.4	5.05	5.07	4.59
Weaving Mills	77.9	78.7	78.5	206.74	215.78	186.26	40.3	41.9	39.8	5.13	5.15	4.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.2	36.6	36.3	215.07	215.97	181.17	41.6	42.1	39.3	5.17	5.13	4.61
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.9	41.4	41.3	198.63	215.17	188.60	39.1	41.7	40.3	5.08	5.16	4.68
Knitting Mills	9.8	9.7	9.8	172.02	185.25	158.84	36.6	39.0	38.0	4.70	4.75	4.18
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.2	15.4	208.01	217.21	186.24	39.1	40.6	38.8	5.32	5.35	4.80
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	3.2	201.31	195.32	179.40	41.0	39.7	39.0	4.91	4.92	4.60
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.4	10.1	180.63	193.50	157.92	40.5	43.0	38.8	4.46	4.50	4.07
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	39.2	40.3	146.93	149.81	133.56	36.1	36.9	36.0	4.07	4.06	3.71
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	9.4	141.87	141.57	124.20	36.1	36.3	34.5	3.93	3.90	3.60
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.4	14.6	140.66	140.04	127.79	35.7	36.0	35.3	3.94	3.89	3.62
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	348.07	352.36	316.97	43.4	44.1	43.6	8.02	7.99	7.27
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.6	224.91	226.14	212.78	37.8	38.2	38.9	5.95	5.92	5.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.0	22.1	306.53	306.68	291.75	41.2	41.5	42.1	7.44	7.39	6.93
Synthetic Fibers	14.9	14.9	15.1	283.20	285.19	280.31	40.4	40.8	42.6	7.01	6.99	6.58

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.8	3.5	.3	.4	.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	.7	.6	.4
DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	.4	.7	.3	3.8	4.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	.7	1.0	.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.5	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	1.4	.4	.3	6.9	5.7	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.6	.6	.6	.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	.7	1.1	.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	.9	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	.5	.7	.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	.4	.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	.1	.3	.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	.2	.1	.5
Special Industry Machinery	3.2	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.9	3.2	.1	.3	.2	3.3	2.6	3.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	.3	*	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.3	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.5	3.3	.2	.2	*	3.8	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	.5	.1	*
Instruments and Related Products	1.9	1.8	1.4	.8	1.2	1.0	*	*	*	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	.3	.3	.3	4.4	3.5	4.4	2.5	2.2	3.0	.6	.4	.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.7	4.1	6.8	3.0	3.6	4.3	.7	.5	1.2	4.5	5.5	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.0	1.8	.2
Textile Mill Products	3.6	3.6	5.0	3.1	3.1	4.4	.2	.2	.2	4.9	3.9	5.0	2.7	2.3	3.3	.7	.4	.5
Weaving Mills	3.9	3.6	5.5	2.5	3.2	5.0	.1	*	.1	4.8	3.8	4.9	2.9	2.4	3.6	.3	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.7	4.1	5.6	4.3	3.5	4.9	*	*	.1	4.7	3.9	5.1	2.9	2.5	3.6	*	.1	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.8	3.3	5.4	2.9	3.1	5.0	.1	.1	.1	5.0	3.8	4.8	2.9	2.4	3.7	.6	.3	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.5	2.2	2.8	.3	.3	.1	3.0	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	.9	.7	.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.9	4.5	2.7	2.5	3.9	.4	1.3	.3	4.8	3.4	5.7	2.9	2.1	3.7	.6	*	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.9	5.4	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.6	.8	.5	.6	5.9	5.0	5.8	4.2	3.7	4.3	.4	.3	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.2	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	3.8	1.1	.9	1.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	3.8	3.6	4.3	*	.3	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.5	6.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.7	.8	.7	.5	7.0	5.7	7.6	5.0	4.4	5.3	.6	.3	1.1
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.7	.1	1.0	.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	.7	.7	1.1	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.0	.4	.1	.1	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	*	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	1.0	.1	.1	*	1.3	1.0	1.5	.6	.6	.6	.3	.1	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.9	.7	1.3	.6	.4	1.1	.1	.1	*	1.3	1.0	1.2	.5	.5	.7	.4	.1	.2

Rates Per Hundred Employees
** Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

TOURISM

South Carolina tourism officials are expecting 1980 to be a fairly good year for this vital industry with dollars equalling and possibly exceeding those spent in 1979. Resort areas of the state could very well see increasing numbers of South Carolina residents vacationing within the Palmetto State. Also, the state's draw from neighboring states could increase as long distance vacation plans are scrubbed in favor of less expensive trips closer home.

According to an official of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, there were over 60,000 jobs in South Carolina directly related to tourism in 1978 (the latest year for which information is available). In addition, thousands of jobs in the state were indirectly tied to the expenditure of tourist dollars during that year. Four hundred and thirty million dollars were paid in salaries and wages to individuals working in tourism. In 1979, out-of-state tourists pumped $1.8 billion into South Carolina's economy.

Industries tied most closely to tourism are eating and drinking places, and hotels and other lodging places. Average employment in these two industries in 1979 was 45,200 and 15,400, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

MAY 1980

EMPLOYMENT DOWN, LAYOFFS UP

MANUFACTURING HIT HARDEST

The trend in nonagricultural wage and salary employment, aside from the usual seasonal gains and losses, headed downward in May. Employment reductions resulting from worsening economic conditions during the month, increased as more and more employers laid off workers, especially in manufacturing. In many cases, employers cut hours thus spreading around the burden of required production cuts rather than increasing layoffs. Though manufacturing appears to be suffering the most, trade and transportation are having to pare payrolls of unneeded workers as well.

The decline in nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 1,900 in May and came during a time normally experiencing increased employment. From 1972 through 1979, nonfarm employment rose an average 7,200 from April to May each year.

The largest decline in May was in manufacturing as this industry division plunged 3,200. Losses ranging from 100 to 1,000 were spread among most manufacturing industry groups. The largest declines occurred in textile mill products (-1,000) and in machinery, except electrical (-700).

Transportation and public utilities had payroll employment reductions in May of 500 with virtually the entire loss in trucking and warehousing. This decline was definitely caused by the reduction in economic activity as fewer goods were produced to be transported.

For the third consecutive month, employment gains in wholesale and retail trade (+1,000) and in services (+2,100) were linked to seasonal boosts in tourist-related industries such as eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services. Though seasonal gains pushed employment in trade upward from February to May, the three-month increase of 7,100 was well below gains in recent years which stood at the 13,000 to 14,000 level. Recession-caused layoffs in building materials and garden supplies, and in automotive dealers and service stations plus sluggish growth in other sectors of trade were responsible for the smaller-than-usual gain in 1980.

Government, which provides stability during periods of unstable economic conditions, behaved as usual in May, falling 1,700. This decline was virtually all in the state sector of government. The layoff during the summer of nonfaculty employees from state colleges and universities accounted for virtually the entire loss in government employment.

Finally, May employment in construction was 400 more than that for April. This was the second smallest April to May increase in 12 years. Over this 12-year period, the average April to May gain was 1,300. The 1979 increase was 2,200.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE UPSWING

In May, South Carolina's unemployment rate rose to 6.5%. This represents 83,000 jobless individuals, an increase of 7,600 over the April level. The rise in joblessness is the result of increased layoffs, primarily in manufacturing, and an increase in housewives, graduates, and students entering the job market. May's unemployment rate for the State compares favorably with the National rate of 7.8%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	May 1980 2/	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Net and Percent Change from April 1980 Net	April 1980 Percent	May 1979 Net	May 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1279.2	1267.6	1306.9	+11.6	+ .9	-27.7	- 2.1
Total Employment 3/	1196.2	1192.2	1247.4	+ 4.0	+ .3	-51.2	- 4.1
Total Unemployment	83.0	75.4	59.5	+ 7.6	+10.1	+23.5	+39.5
Percent Unemployed	6.5	6.0	4.6	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WORKWEEK SLIGHTLY LOWER

The average workweek for individuals engaged in manufacturing fell back 0.1 hour as employers elected to work shorter hours rather than resort to layoffs. The downward movement in hours was caused primarily by a 0.4 drop in the durable good workweek. The reduction in weekly hours experienced by the hard good sector was influenced by large hourly declines in fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; furniture; and instruments. Stone, clay and glass products, and lumber and wood products were the only two industry groups to register hourly gains over the month.

Nondurable good weekly hours remained unchanged at 39.7 during May as mixed movements within the sector were offsetting. A 0.4 hour gain in the dominant textile mill products industry and a 0.5 hour increase in apparel were completely offset by numerous hourly declines ranging from 0.9 in food and kindred products to 0.2 in printing and publishing. The advance in textile mill product average weekly hours resulted from moderate increases in synthetic weaving, knitting, and finishing.

HOURLY PAY REGISTERS GAIN — WEEKLY EARNINGS DECREASE

In spite of a decline in the workweek, average hourly earnings rose $.01 to $5.45 for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers. The rise in hourly pay in May was caused by higher incentive pay as well as some wage rate increases in the hard goods sector. Durable goods rose $.04 over the month, an increase attributed to hourly pay increases in all industry groups except furniture and fixtures, and electric and electronic equipment.

Hourly earnings in the soft goods sector were unchanged at $5.39 in May, but rose $.48 from one year ago. Sizeable hourly pay increases in textile mill products, printing and publishing, and paper and allied products were counterbalanced by pay losses in chemicals and allied products, and food and kindred products. The surge in hourly earnings for textile mill products was the result of bonuses received by weaving mill employees.

Average weekly earnings edged downward $.15 over the month to $215.82 compared to $201.28 a year ago. The drop in weekly earnings is attributed to the shorter workweek and a reduction in manufacturing production workers.

RECESSIONARY CONDITIONS REFLECTED IN TURNOVER RATES

The jump in total layoffs in May of 1.0 per hundred reflected an increase in partial temporary layoffs as employers responded to declining demand. In addition, quits dropped .2 per hundred as workers apparently were less eager to search for new jobs which would not readily be available. Both higher layoffs and fewer quits are characteristics of an economic recession. The manufacturing separation rate rose .9 per hundred in May, the largest gain since January of this year.

The accession rate for all manufacturing advanced moderately during the month with slight gains in both new hires and recalls. A .2 per hundred rise in the recall rate may have been caused by employers using the work sharing process.

The separation rate for durable goods rose 2.0 per hundred to 5.8, an increase attributed primarily to a large rise in layoffs. Within the hard good sector, sharp increases in layoffs were generally recorded. Machinery, except electrical, reached a level of 2.6 layoffs per hundred employees; stone, clay and glass products rose to 2.2 per hundred; and instruments and related products climbed to 1.6 per hundred.

The durable good accession rate rose .2 per hundred despite a .3 per hundred drop in new hires. The drop in new hires showed up in all industry groups except electric and electronic equipment, which increased .9 per hundred. Recalls increased .4 per hundred on the strength of a large 2.1 per hundred surge in furniture and fixtures.

The nondurable good separation rate advanced over the month due to a .6 per hundred rise in layoffs. Food and kindred products' layoff rate for May registered a large increase of 5.4 per hundred employees. This rise coupled with a moderate gain in quits produced a 6.4 advance in the total separation rate in the food and kindred products industry. Within the textile industry, all components experienced declining quit rates, a development reflecting the workers' assessment of job availability. The textile layoff rate rose .5 per hundred causing a .3 per hundred increase in the total separations in this industry group.

The accession rate for nondurable goods rose during May as all major industry groups had advances in that area. Among soft good components, sharp gains in accessions occurred in paper and allied products, apparel and other textile products, and food and kindred products. The recall rate for nondurable goods remained unchanged at .3 per hundred.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS LOSE GROUND

Spendable earnings for May decreased slightly by $.12 to $191.64 due to a small drop of $.15 in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, adjusted for inflation, dropped

$.85 to $78.19 as a result of a 1.0% reduction in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings were $5.95 less than in May, 1979.

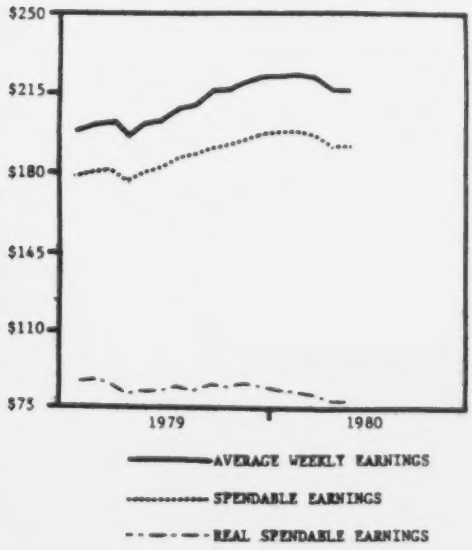
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Average weekly earnings	$215.82	$215.97	$201.28
Spendable earnings	191.64	191.76	180.32
Real Spendable earnings	78.19	79.04	84.14

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES TO DESCEND

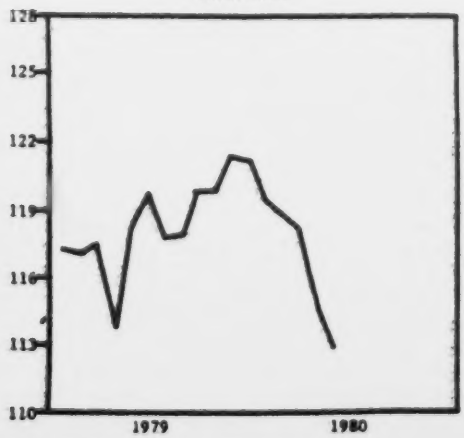
A 3,200 decrease in manufacturing production worker employment was the main influence in the continued decline in the manhour index to 112.9. The May index was 3.7 points less than the year ago-figure.

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Production worker manhour index	112.9	114.4	116.6
Durable goods manhour index	139.7	142.8	143.4
Nondurable goods manhour index	104.3	105.3	107.8
Textile manhour index	88.5	88.2	92.7
Apparel manhour index	103.6	101.6	104.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967=100)



LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980

NEGATIVE NATIONAL TRENDS

Personal consumption continues to be a principal factor in controlling the severity of the recession. This being the case, May's decline of 0.2% in personal consumption following a drop in April was anything but good news.

There are a number of developments that have restricted personal consumption. Personal income climbed a scant 0.1% in May following a decline of 0.1% in April. The April personal income performance was the weakest since a 0.1% decline in July 1975. The Consumer Price Index, which increased 0.9% in both April and May, continues to indicate an erosion of consumer buying power. The cost of borrowing money, though on the decline, has yet to reach levels that will cause stepped up credit applications.

As consumption has fallen, so has industrial output. Industrial output reports for April and May show that the recession, first evident in the housing and automotive industries, is now affecting almost every sector of the economy. This measure of economic health registered its steepest plunge in May since February 1975, declining 2.1%. This was the third consecutive monthly decline for industrial output.

Other economic statistical series tell the story of a rapidly declining economy. The government's index of leading economic indicators declined 4.8% in April, the steepest decline since the initiation of the index in 1948.

Retail sales in May registered its first four-consecutive-month decline since a slide that began in September 1974. The May decline was 1.5% following a revised April slide of 2.3% and downturns of 1.9% in both March and February.

Finally, housing starts plunged 11.5% in May to the lowest level since the depths of the previous recession. The annual rate of new privately owned housing starts was 48.9% below the year-ago dip.

NATIONAL HOURS STABLE, EARNINGS UP

Aggregate worker hours on the national level for manufacturing remained stable at 39.4 during May. Durable goods declined 0.1 hour to 39.8 while nondurable goods rose from 38.7 to 38.8.

Nationwide, average hourly earnings for all manufacturing reached $7.12, and increase of $.04 over the month. Despite a slight dip in hours, durable good hourly pay advanced $.04 to $7.59. Nondurable gross hourly earnings rose $.05, an increase largely caused by a $.32 increase in petroleum and coal products.

SPECIAL FEATURE

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

WHAT IS THE SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information System provides up-to-date occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

WHEN DID IT COME INTO BEING?

The SCOIS is the outgrowth of a congressional mandate to provide coordination in the area of occupational and educational information. The Education Amendments of 1976 called for the establishment of a National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) with counterparts in each state (SOICC's).

WHO OVERSEES THE SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC) has this charge; it is a consortium of agencies including the S. C. Department of Education, S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, S. C. Office of the Governor, S. C. State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, S. C. Commission on Higher Education and the S. C. Employment Security Commission which acts as fiscal agent and whose Executive Director chairs the SCOICC. Additionally, the Trident Work Education Council has joined the group as interest in transition activities from school to work has been demonstrated.

WHO USES THE SCOIS AND HOW?

Both new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, as well as those currently employed, use the SCOIS which can be accessed by computer terminals or microfiche delivery systems. The seven data files provide information on occupations, two- and four- year post secondary schools, college majors, apprenticeship programs, military training opportunities, high school subjects needed to prepare for occupations and actual job openings. The Jobank File, updated every 24 hours, may be accessed to show jobs presently available in South Carolina which meet the user's requirements. Once a suitable job is identified, the user may visit the nearest Job Service Office to set up an interview or receive other job search assistance.

WHY SCOIS?

South Carolina is one of the fastest growing states in the nation; 40% of her total population will be available for work this year. Will they have the skills necessary to compete successfully in today's complex job market?

Industry's concern for a continuing supply of well-educated and properly trained manpower and the interest of the labor force in seeking and finding satisfying employment make the SCOIS an invaluable tool for South Carolinians in bridging the gap between the world of work and the world of education.

Information for enlightened preparation - that's what the SCOIS is all about!

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Bricklayer	98	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Lancaster
Accountant	98	Comptroller	98	16	X		$15,600		X	Clinton
Carpenter, Foreman	18	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Mechanical Engineer	72	Drafter	99	16	X		$15,000		X	Greenwood
Sales Manager	99	Marketing	99	16	X		$40,000	X		Greenville
Teacher, Home Economics	00	Sewing Machine Operator	05	16	X		$ 6,448		X	Chester
Diesel Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,200	X		Camden
Personnel Management	00	Psychologist	60	18	X		$12,000		X	Columbia
Nurse, Rehabilitation	62	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Abbeville
Counselor	51	Personnel Work	09	16	X		$12,000	X		Aiken
Dental Assistant	84	None	N/A	13	X		$ 7,200		X	Bennettsville
Quality Control Engineer	99	Research and Development Engineer	99	16	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Drafter	01	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,448		X	Liberty

* There are currently more than 92,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
May 1980

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change From April 1980	Net Change From May 1980
TOTAL	1200.1	1202.0	1182.2	- 1.9	+17.9
MANUFACTURING	393.3	396.5	400.7	- 3.2	- 7.4
Durable Goods	120.8	122.6	121.9	- 1.8	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	272.5	273.9	278.8	- 1.4	- 6.3
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.4	71.0	72.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8
General Building Contractors	26.3	25.8	27.3	+ 0.5	- 1.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.3	53.8	52.9	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.2	15.7	15.5	- 0.5	- 0.3
Other Transportation Services	6.0	6.1	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	14.4	14.4	13.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.7	13.6	13.7	+ 0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	230.0	229.0	222.2	+ 1.0	+ 7.8
Wholesale Trade	50.2	50.4	48.2	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	179.8	178.6	174.0	+ 1.2	+ 5.8
General Merchandising Stores	25.4	25.1	25.9	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.6	10.0	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Eating and Drinking Places	50.0	48.9	46.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.4	48.4	46.5	0.0	+ 1.9
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.4	21.4	20.5	0.0	+ 0.9
SERVICES	163.0	160.9	153.2	+ 2.1	+ 9.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	16.8	16.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.5	12.3	11.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Educational Services	16.2	16.2	14.4	0.0	+ 1.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.8	240.5	232.6	- 1.7	+ 6.2
Total Federal	38.9	38.6	35.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
Total State	73.1	75.0	71.2	- 1.9	+ 1.9
School	28.5	30.6	27.8	- 2.1	+ 0.7
Nonschool	44.6	44.4	43.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Total Local	126.8	126.9	126.1	- 0.1	+ 0.7
School	74.0	73.7	72.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Nonschool	52.8	53.2	53.2	- 0.4	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
May 1980

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change From April 1980	Net Change From May 1980
MANUFACTURING	393.3	396.5	400.7	- 3.2	- 7.4
DURABLE GOODS	120.8	122.6	121.9	- 1.8	- 1.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.8	16.3	- 0.1	- 1.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.6	8.7	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.7	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	7.2	7.4	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	14.2	14.5	14.7	- 0.3	- 0.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	6.1	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	32.9	31.1	- 0.7	+ 1.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.7	4.7	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.7	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.3	21.5	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.8	8.8	8.3	0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.8	5.6	- 0.3	- 0.1
Other Durable	9.0	9.1	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.5	273.9	278.8	- 1.4	- 6.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.4	15.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Mill Products	139.2	140.2	143.4	- 1.0	- 4.2
Weaving Mills	87.3	87.0	88.6	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.4	40.7	41.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.1	45.4	46.4	- 0.3	- 1.3
Knitting Mills	11.5	11.9	11.8	- 0.4	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.4	18.7	19.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.9	0	- 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.1	11.4	11.6	- 0.3	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.7	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Products	47.0	46.8	48.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	10.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.2	17.4	0.0	- 1.2
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	7.4	7.3	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	33.4	33.5	- 0.6	- 0.7
Synthetic Fibers	19.1	19.6	20.0	- 0.5	- 0.9
Other Nondurable	17.3	17.7	17.5	- 0.4	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING	314.0	317.2	321.0	215.82	215.97	201.28	39.6	39.7	40.5	5.45	5.44	4.97
DURABLE GOODS	95.9	97.0	96.8	221.20	221.84	208.90	39.5	3919	40.8	5.60	5.56	5.12
Lumber and Wood Products	11.8	11.8	13.1	187.53	182.74	186.95	39.9	39.3	42.2	4.70	4.65	4.43
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	3.9	4.3	181.44	185.18	17040	37.8	38.5	37.7	4.80	4.81	4.52
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	9.1	9.6	259.63	250.96	244.38	43.2	42.9	43.1	6.01	5.85	5.67
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.9	12.1	216.31	224.41	202.10	39.4	41.1	41.5	5.49	5.46	4.87
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	24.3	23.0	242.40	243.79	227.00	40.0	40.7	41.5	6.06	5.99	5.47
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.6	235.58	231.49	208.75	40.9	40.9	40.3	5.76	5.66	5.18
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.5	17.7	17.0	194.56	195.07	187.93	38.0	38.1	39.9	5.12	5.12	4.71
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.8	4.7	181.54	182.65	161.11	36.6	37.2	36.7	4.96	4.91	4.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	218.1	220.2	224.2	213.98	213.98	198.36	39.7	39.7	40.4	5.39	5.39	4.91
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	8.9	9.2	186.63	192.54	164.09	38.8	39.7	38.7	4.81	4.85	4.24
Textile Mill Products	121.5	122.2	125.0	205.93	201.89	191.12	40.3	39.9	41.1	5.11	5.06	4.65
Weaving Mills	78.1	77.8	79.2	212.98	208.58	197.60	40.8	40.5	41.6	5.22	5.15	4.75
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.8	36.2	36.5	219.83	215.69	196.09	41.4	41.8	41.9	5.31	5.16	4.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.6	40.9	41.8	206.23	200.70	199.44	40.2	39.2	41.9	5.13	5.12	4.76
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.8	9.6	175.12	172.02	172.03	37.5	36.6	40.1	4.67	4.70	4.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.1	15.5	212.80	209.86	189.24	40.0	39.3	39.1	5.32	5.34	4.84
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	3.1	201.55	201.31	183.31	40.8	41.0	40.2	4.94	4.91	4.56
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.1	10.4	179.20	180.63	167.69	40.0	40.5	40.9	4.48	4.46	4.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.4	39.2	40.2	149.37	146.97	138.74	36.7	36.2	36.8	4.07	4.06	3.77
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.4	144.28	142.30	128.49	36.9	36.3	35.3	3.91	3.92	3.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	14.5	139.98	139.91	128.87	35.8	35.6	35.6	3.91	3.93	3.62
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.2	10.2	350.67	351.78	318.28	43.4	43.7	43.6	8.08	8.05	7.30
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.6	3.6	226.35	224.91	213.07	37.6	37.8	38.6	6.02	5.95	5.52
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	22.1	22.2	300.44	306.12	278.80	40.6	41.2	41.0	7.40	7.43	6.80
Synthetic Fibers	14.5	14.9	15.2	280.60	283.20	264.79	40.2	40.4	40.8	6.98	7.01	6.49

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
MAY 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.3	4.9	2.8	2.7	4.2	.5	.3	.3	5.0	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.7	.7	.3
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.2	4.9	2.1	2.4	4.0	.8	.4	.4	5.8	3.8	3.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	.7	.3
Furniture and Fixtures	8.1	7.5	5.8	3.3	6.1	5.3	3.5	1.4	.5	6.6	6.9	4.6	3.3	3.8	2.8	1.1	.6	.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.7	2.5	3.3	.7	1.3	3.0	.9	.7	.1	7.9	3.8	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.8	1.6	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	3.5	4.1	1.7	2.2	3.4	.3	.5	.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	2.3	4.7	1.4	1.9	3.4	.1	.1	.6	4.8	2.7	3.4	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.8	.2	.4
Special Industry Machinery	3.2	3.1	5.4	2.4	2.5	4.5	.3	.1	.2	2.5	3.3	4.4	1.1	1.6	2.9	.1	.3	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.8	3.1	5.6	3.2	2.3	4.9	.5	.2	.1	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.1	.4	*
Instruments and Related Products	.9	1.7	3.0	.3	.8	2.1	.1	*	.4	3.9	2.4	2.1	.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.8	3.4	5.2	3.1	2.9	4.4	.3	.3	.3	4.8	4.3	4.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.3	.7	.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	3.8	6.4	3.9	3.3	5.8	.6	.5	.5	10.8	4.4	4.6	2.8	2.4	3.3	6.3	.9	.2
Textile Mill Products	3.7	3.6	5.4	3.2	3.1	4.8	.2	.2	.1	5.3	5.0	4.9	2.2	2.7	3.4	1.4	.9	.1
Weaving Mills	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.8	3.4	5.1	.1	*	*	4.7	4.5	5.1	2.5	2.8	3.6	.8	.3	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.8	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.8	5.0	*	*	.1	4.1	4.4	5.3	2.5	2.8	3.5	.1	*	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.7	3.4	5.7	3.3	3.1	5.4	.2	.1	*	5.3	4.7	4.9	2.4	2.8	3.7	1.5	.5	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.8	2.9	.1	.3	.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.5	.9	.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.6	5.6	2.2	2.8	5.1	.6	.5	.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	.8	.7	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.6	5.6	6.7	5.1	4.6	5.2	.8	.6	1.1	5.8	5.6	6.5	4.1	3.9	4.6	.4	.3	.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	.8	1.0	1.1	5.3	4.6	5.2	4.1	3.5	3.8	.4	.1	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.7	6.3	7.3	5.7	5.1	5.2	1.2	.7	1.3	6.2	6.7	8.7	4.3	4.7	5.9	.3	.5	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	2.7	.1	*	.1	1.6	2.1	1.8	.5	.8	1.0	.2	*	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.4	5.3	3.5	2.7	4.9	.1	.6	.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	.1	.3	.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	1.0	1.8	.8	.8	1.1	.1	.1	.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	.4	.6	.6	1.0	.3	.6
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.9	1.6	.3	.6	1.1	.1	.1	.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	.3	.5	.6	1.3	.4	.8

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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JUNE 1980

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION WORSENS

RECESSION CAUSES LAYOFF INCREASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The current recession which first became apparent in South Carolina payroll employment in March was very much in evidence in June. The decline of 6,600 in total nonfarm wage and salary employment represented the first May to June decline since 1967.

Most recession-caused employment losses continued to occur in the manufacturing sector of South Carolina's economy. Declines in manufacturing were widespread as employers acted to reduce rapidly expanding inventories in the face of reduced consumer spending. Largest declines were in textile mill products; machinery, except electrical; and electric and electronic equipment where losses of 7,500; 600; and 700 were recorded, respectively.

Other significant employment changes in June were seasonal. Tourist-related industries in trade and in services continued to experience gains in June. Numerous eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and establishments in amusement and recreational services added staff as the tourist season along South Carolina's popular beaches approached peak activity.

Another positive employment development was the addition to payrolls of several thousand youth. For the past several years, a federally-funded program has provided work experience training during the summer months for needy youth. Individuals enrolled in this program work in various social service organizations, nonprofit membership organizations, and various federal, state and local government agencies.

This summer's youth program, as well as the normal hiring by many firms of out-of-school youth, offset much of the seasonal decline in South Carolina's schools, colleges, and universities. The drop was caused by the layoff of nonfaculty personnel for the summer vacation.

Finally, construction activity continued its sluggish pace in June managing a small gain of only 500. On the average, employment in this sector of the economy increased 2,500 from May to June over the last 13 years. Compared with one year ago, construction was down by 3,300.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SUBSTANTIALLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate jumped to 8.4% in June. This represents 110,800 jobless individuals, an increase of 27,300 over the May level. Graduates, students, and teachers seeking full- and part-time jobs after the closing of schools along with short-term layoffs in the manufacturing sector, particularly textiles, are responsible for the rise in joblessness.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Jun 1980 2/	May 1980	Jun 1979	Net and Percent Change from May 1980 Net	May 1980 Percent	June 1979 Net	June 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1315.0	1280.6	1337.8	+34.4	+ 2.7	-22.8	- 1.7
Total Employment 3/	1204.2	1197.1	1269.6	+ 7.1	+ .6	-65.4	- 5.2
Total Unemployment	110.8	83.5	68.2	+27.3	+32.7	+42.6	+62.5
Percent Unemployed	8.4	6.5	5.1	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS STABILIZE

Hours worked by South Carolina's manufacturing production workers averaged 39.7 in June. This measure of productivity was unchanged from May. Mixed movements prevailed in durable goods causing the workweek to stabilize at 39.4 hours. Moderate increases were noted in machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and stone, clay, and glass products. However, these gains were offset by declines elsewhere in the sector. Layoffs and shorter scheduled workweeks were causes of a 3.6 hour drop in furniture and fixtures. The instruments and related products workweek remained constant at 36.6 hours during June despite a 200 dip in production worker employment.

Nondurable good weekly hours rose 0.1 to 39.9, an increase primarily influenced by significant gains in both food and kindred products, and apparel and other textile products. On the other hand, textile mill products edged downward 0.2 under the impetus of temporary layoffs and less overtime in weaving mills, synthetic. Not every industry group within textile mill products lost ground, however. Floor covering mills, and textile finishing, except wool, were gainers over the month increasing hours worked 0.4 and 0.7, respectively. Other negative trends in hours worked were noted in June in paper, chemicals, and printing.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO SURGE UPWARD

Spurred by advances in both durable and nondurable good industries, manufacturing hourly earnings experienced a healthy $.05 increase during June. Durable good hourly pay rose $.06, an upward movement resulting from large gains in stone, clay, and glass products; lumber and wood products; and instruments and related products. These advances were attributed to wage rate increases and higher incentive pay. Furniture and fixtures, which recorded a significant drop in hours, also registered a $.01 decline in hourly earnings.

Hourly earnings for the soft good industry rose $.04 over the month and $.48 above a year ago. Within this sector, hourly earnings for all major industry groups recorded increases, ranging from $.23 in paper and allied products to $.03 in textile mill products. Earnings in printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products rose $.11 responding to bonuses and wage rate increases.

TURNOVER RATES ON THE THE DOWNTURN

Labor turnover statistics for June showed a moderate decline in both manufacturing accession and separation rates. A downward movement of .6 per hundred in manufacturing accessions was attributed primarily to a drop of .7 per hundred in new hires. The recall rate of .4 per hundred was unchanged from the previous month. The total separation rate fell .5 per hundred with slight drops in both quits and layoffs. The .1 per hundred downturn in layoffs was the first decline in this component of separations since February of this year.

Significant drops in new hires and recalls resulted in an .8 per hundred decrease in the durable good accession rate. Notable reductions in accessions were in furniture and fixtures, and electric and electronic equipment. The hard good recall rate fell .2 per hundred under the influence of a 3.4 per hundred drop in furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products, the only published hard good industry to record an increase in its total accession rate, was 4.3 per hundred higher in June than in May.

The durable good separation rate rose .5 per hundred to 6.0 in June. Higher separation rates in the hard good sector reflected increased layoffs in all industry groups with the exception of machinery, except electrical, which declined 1.6 per hundred. Significant acceleration in total separations was observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+10.1 per hundred), electric and electronic equipment (+4.2 per hundred), and fabricated metal products (+.7 per hundred).

The nondurable good total accession rate dipped .6 per hundred, matching the downturn in new hires. Sizeable accession rate drops in textile mill products, apparel, and printing and publishing completely offset increases experienced by other major nondurable industry groups. A .9 per hundred drop in the textile mill accession rate resulted from declines in new hires. The recall rate rose during June under the impetus of a 2.3 per hundred rise in food and kindred products.

The separation rate for soft goods dropped 1.1 per hundred because of downward movements in food and kindred products, textile mill products, apparel and printing. The paper and allied products industry was the only soft good group to increase over the month, a result of a slight rise in quits. Layoffs in the soft good sector fell .5 per hundred, a development influenced by a substantial 5.1 per hundred downturn in food and kindred products. Textile mill layoff rates dropped as slight increases were more than offset by declines in weaving mill synthetics and floor covering mills.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS REVERSE TREND, MOVE UP

Spendable earnings increased $1.55 to $193.61 during June as average weekly earnings rose $1.99. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, fell

slightly by $.23 due to a 1.1% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have fallen $5.65 since June 1979.

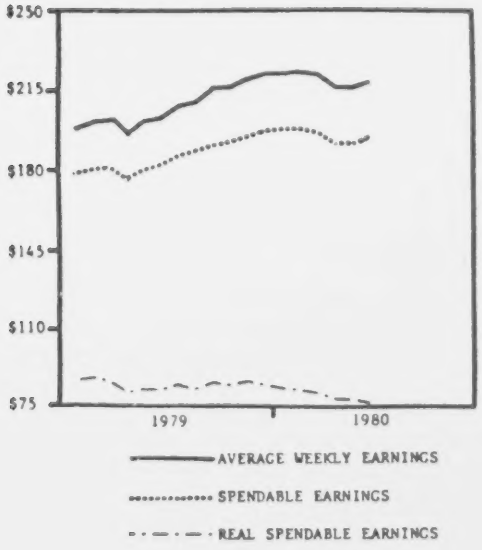
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Average weekly earnings	$218.35	$216.36	$203.09
Spendable earnings	193.61	192.06	181.73
Real spendable earnings	78.13	78.36	83.78

MANHOUR INDEX FALLING

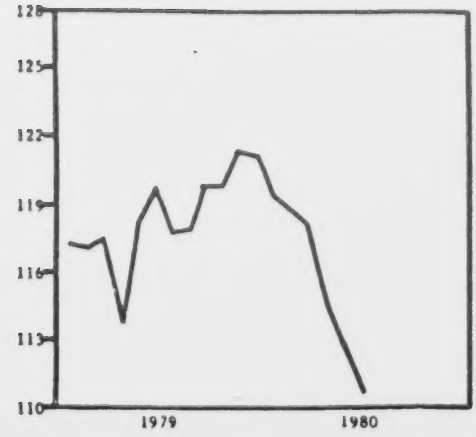
The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 3.0 to 110.6 during June resulting from an 8,400 reduction in production worker employment. The June index was 9.1 smaller than the year-ago figure of 119.7.

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Production worker manhour index	110.6	113.6	119.7
Durable goods manhour index	137.8	139.8	147.1
Nondurable goods manhour index	101.8	104.9	110.5
Textile manhour index	83.2	88.4	93.3
Apparel manhour index	106.9	103.9	107.9

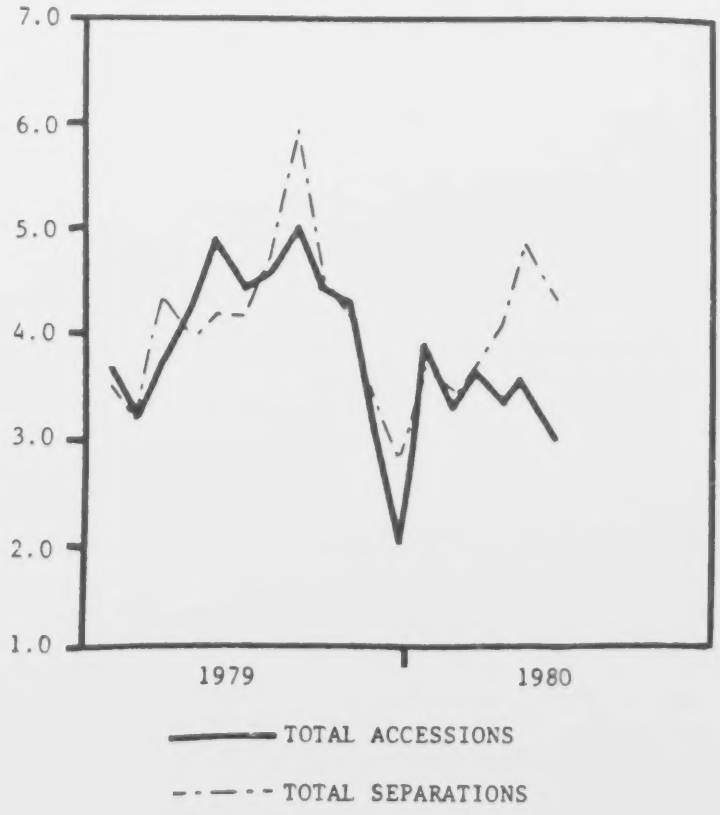
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967=100)



LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



POSITIVE SIGNS FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY

Clouds of recession in May and June had just a hint of a silver lining as several reports on the economic activity in the United States showed improvement. The largest contribution to optimism was an increase in a closely watched ratio that tends to signal turning points in the economy. This ratio gives the relationship of the Commerce Department's index of coincident indicators to the lagging indicators. An increase in this ratio is a pre-condition to economic recovery though some lead time is expected. The largest lead time between reversal of the ratio and the start of recovery was four months at the end of the 53-54 recession.

Other positive developments occurred in new home purchases and retail sales. New home sales jumped 39.4% in May as declining mortgage rates and price cuts spurred increased activity in this sector of economic activity. However, a large inventory of new homes still exist, an indication of a slow recovery from the current business slump.

Retail sales climbed 1.5% in June, the first increase since January. This trend if maintained could signal the bottom of the current recession.

Despite these positive signs, other important statistical series continued to edge downward in May and June. The composite index of leading economic indicators fell 2.4% in May after declining a record 4.1% the previous month. The decline in May matched the March loss.

A decline of 2.4% in June extended to five the number of months of successive declines in industrial production. The June drop matched that of May which was the largest monthly plunge since January 1975. The decline in June was widespread as business slashed inventories in the face of sluggish consumer demand.

NATIONAL HOURS AND EARNINGS INCREASE

Average weekly hours for the nation's manufacturing production workers rose 0.1 to 39.4 in June. However, only the durable good sector of manufacturing had an increase in the average workweek in June edging upward 0.1 hour to 39.7. Seven of the ten durable good industry groups increased. Nondurable good weekly hours were unchanged at 38.8 as mixed movements within the sector were offsetting.

Hourly earnings for the nation jumped $.05 as both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the rise. The hard good hourly pay gained $.07 over the month. Nondurable goods moved upward $.04 to $6.46.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

There are tens of millions of Americans who have difficulty hearing, seeing, moving, learning, talking, and controlling their emotions. These are the handicapped. There has been much concern about the plight of the handicapped citizen in recent years. This is evident in such special considerations as the location of ramps outside many public buildings, special parking reserved for the handicapped, and recreation programs designed for the physically and mentally handicapped. One of the most important challenges in today's society is providing job opportunities for these handicapped citizens. In response to this challenge, the South Carolina Job Service continually strives to provide handicapped workers with effective job-related services.

For Job Service purposes, a handicapped person is considered to be any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is a disabled veteran. In South Carolina, there were 17,205 handicapped applicants available for services during the first eight months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1979-May 1980). This figure accounted for 7% of all Job Service applicants available during the period.

Job Service provides handicapped job-seekers with a variety of services, ranging from counseling and testing to actual job referral and placement. During the eight-month period, 2,756 handicapped applicants were counseled, either in individual or group sessions. During the same period, 777 were tested. Around 2,200 were referred to supportive services provided by other agencies, and 305 were enrolled in training programs. Job development contacts were made for more than 2,000 handicapped applicants, resulting in over 500 being placed. Approximately 6,170 handicapped applicants, or 36% of the total available, were referred to jobs during the eight-month period. Forty-eight percent of those applicants referred were actually placed in jobs.

Services to Total and Handicapped Applicants
Available in South Carolina
October 1979 - May 1980

	Total	Percent of Total	Handicapped	Percent of Total
Applicants Available	246,269	100.0	17,205	100.0
New Applicants	136,720	55.5	7,955	46.2
Renewals	57,700	23.4	4,744	27.6
Counseled	13,311	5.4	2,756	16.0
Tested	15,957	6.5	777	4.5
Referred to Supportive Services	20,308	8.2	2,202	12.8
Enrolled in Training	4,335	1.8	305	1.8
Job Development Contacts	18,367	7.5	2,003	11.6
Placed Result of Job Development	4,917	2.0	503	2.9
Referred to Jobs	89,672	36.4	6,171	35.9
Placed in Jobs	41,084	16.7	2,992	17.4
Nonagricultural	39,509	16.0	2,952	17.2
Over 150 Days	33,365	13.5	2,590	15.1

Some employers fail to recognize the positive reasons for hiring handicapped workers. Handicapped workers are most often aware of their own limitations, and they strive to prove themselves on the job. The chance to feel the importance of holding a job improves their outlook on life and helps them cope with their impairments. Also, the high productivity and excellent safety records of the handicapped demonstrate the sound economic basis for hiring the handicapped. The South Carolina Job Service is aware of the special problems faced by handicapped citizens and plays an active role in encouraging employers to hire the handicapped.

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IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Architect	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 37,500	X		Greenville
Inventory Controller	99	Accounting	99	13	X		$ 15,000	X		Spartanburg
Physicist	07	Mathematician	09	18	X		$ 12,000	X		Charleston
Nurse, General	11	None	N/A	14	X		$ 11,000	X		Union
Cook	48	Chef	48	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Georgetown
Carpenter	04	Protective Signal Installer	98	13	X		$ 8,320		X	Beaufort
Office Manager	42	None	N/A	13	X		$ 10,400		X	Rock Hill
Newswriter	24	Bookkeeper	18	14	X		$ 7,280	X		Florence
Driver, Sales Route	38	None	N/A	11	X		$ 8,207		X	Anderson
Personnel Manager	96	None	N/A	14	X		$ 15,600		X	Walterboro
Secretary	14	Clerk-Typist	09	12	X		$ 7,280		X	Hartsville
Diesel Mechanic	44	None	N/A	13	X		$ 9,000	X		Sumter
Electrician	132	None	N/A	12	X		$ 15,000		X	Gaffney

* There are currently more than 97,567 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
June 1980

INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Change From May 1980	Net Change From June 1980
TOTAL	1194.1	1200.7	1193.7	- 6.6	+ 0.4
MANUFACTURING	383.9	393.5	404.7	- 9.6	-20.8
Durable Goods	119.6	121.3	123.5	- 1.7	- 3.9
Nondurable Goods	264.3	272.2	281.2	- 7.9	-16.9
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.8	71.3	75.1	+ 0.5	- 3.3
General Building Contractors	26.5	26.2	28.3	+ 0.3	- 1.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.9	53.1	53.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.0	3.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.1	15.0	15.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Other Transportation Services	6.6	6.0	5.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Communication	14.6	14.4	14.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.9	13.7	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	231.0	230.0	225.0	+ 1.0	+ 6.0
Wholesale Trade	50.3	50.2	49.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Retail Trade	180.7	179.8	175.4	+ 0.9	+ 5.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.4	10.2	0	+ 0.2
Eating and Drinking Places	51.0	50.0	47.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.3	48.4	47.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.8	21.4	20.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
SERVICES	167.2	163.0	157.9	+ 4.2	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	18.2	17.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.9	12.5	12.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Educational Services	14.2	16.2	12.6	- 2.0	+ 1.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	235.1	239.5	227.9	- 4.4	+ 7.2
Total Federal	40.0	38.9	36.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.6
Total State	69.8	73.1	66.9	- 3.3	+ 2.9
School	24.9	28.5	22.2	- 3.6	+ 2.7
Nonschool	44.9	44.6	44.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Total Local	125.3	127.5	124.6	- 2.2	+ 0.7
School	68.5	74.0	70.0	- 5.5	- 1.5
Nonschool	56.8	53.5	54.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
June 1980

INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Change From May 1980	Net Change From June 1980
MANUFACTURING	383.9	393.5	404.7	- 9.6	-20.8
DURABLE GOODS	119.6	121.3	123.5	- 1.7	- 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.0	16.4	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.6	8.6	9.3	0	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	11.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.2	7.4	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.9	14.2	14.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	6.1	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.6	32.2	31.7	- 0.6	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.4	4.9	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	+ 0.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.4	22.1	21.9	- 0.7	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.5	8.8	8.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Other Durable	9.2	9.0	8.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	264.3	272.2	281.2	- 7.9	-16.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.6	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Mill Products	131.7	139.2	144.4	- 7.5	-12.7
Weaving Mills	80.5	87.3	89.5	- 6.8	- 9.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.6	41.4	41.6	+ 0.2	0
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	38.1	45.1	46.8	- 7.0	- 8.7
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.5	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.2	18.4	18.9	- 0.2	- 0.7
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	4.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.7	11.1	11.7	- 0.4	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.6	6.1	0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Products	47.5	47.0	48.5	+ 0.5	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	10.5	0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.2	17.4	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	7.0	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.2	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.3	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.6	33.7	- 0.3	- 1.4
Synthetic Fibers	18.8	19.1	20.1	- 0.3	- 1.3
Other Nondurable	17.1	17.3	17.7	- 0.2	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
MANUFACTURING	306.6	315.0	323.9	218.35	216.36	203.09	39.7	39.7	40.7	5.50	5.45	4.99
DURABLE GOODS	94.8	96.2	98.0	224.19	221.82	208.79	39.4	39.4	40.7	5.69	5.63	5.13
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.0	13.2	192.00	187.53	190.49	40.0	39.9	43.0	4.80	4.70	4.43
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.1	4.4	163.82	181.44	173.36	34.2	37.8	38.1	4.79	4.80	4.55
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	9.0	9.6	266.73	258.86	237.58	43.3	43.0	42.5	6.16	6.02	5.59
Fabricated Metal Products	11.4	11.7	12.3	216.86	216.54	209.29	39.5	39.3	42.8	5.49	5.51	4.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.8	23.4	250.71	244.99	217.46	40.7	39.9	39.9	6.16	6.14	5.45
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.6	243.28	235.58	213.00	41.8	40.9	41.2	5.82	5.76	5.17
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.9	17.5	17.3	191.11	193.80	186.44	37.4	38.0	39.5	5.11	5.10	4.72
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.7	4.9	183.73	181.54	188.09	36.6	36.6	40.8	5.02	4.96	4.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.8	218.8	225.9	215.86	213.73	200.16	39.9	39.8	40.6	5.41	5.37	4.93
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	8.9	9.3	196.09	187.98	176.71	40.1	39.0	39.8	4.89	4.82	4.44
Textile Mill Products	114.7	121.4	125.9	204.11	203.92	190.65	40.1	40.3	41.0	5.09	5.06	4.65
Weaving Mills	72.0	78.1	80.1	208.98	210.12	193.52	40.5	40.8	41.0	5.16	5.15	4.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.0	36.8	37.0	207.67	212.38	193.70	40.8	41.4	41.3	5.09	5.13	4.69
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	34.3	40.6	42.1	208.92	207.54	190.88	40.1	40.3	40.7	5.21	5.15	4.69
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.4	9.7	177.92	175.12	172.03	37.3	37.5	40.1	4.77	4.67	4.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.9	15.3	220.73	212.80	203.61	40.8	40.0	41.3	5.41	5.32	4.93
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.5	3.2	205.73	200.88	184.63	40.9	40.5	40.4	5.03	4.96	4.57
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.8	10.4	177.36	179.20	170.57	39.5	40.0	41.4	4.49	4.48	4.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.8	39.4	40.5	153.75	149.41	139.13	37.5	36.8	37.2	4.10	4.06	3.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	9.5	141.41	144.28	128.88	35.8	36.9	35.7	3.95	3.91	3.61
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.5	14.4	146.57	139.98	129.60	37.2	35.8	36.0	3.94	3.91	3.60
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.3	10.3	358.99	350.67	330.49	43.2	43.4	44.6	8.31	8.08	7.41
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.6	3.6	226.20	226.35	209.59	36.9	37.6	37.9	6.13	6.02	5.53
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.3	21.5	22.3	308.45	304.70	276.62	40.8	40.9	40.8	7.56	7.45	6.78
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.5	15.2	282.27	282.20	265.44	39.7	40.2	40.9	7.11	7.02	6.49

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JUNE 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
MANUFACTURING	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.0	2.7	3.8	.4	.4	.2	4.3	4.8	4.1	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.6	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.5	3.3	4.3	1.1	2.1	3.6	.5	.7	.4	6.0	5.5	3.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.6	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	8.1	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.7	.1	3.5	.3	2.2	6.0	4.4	1.0	3.3	2.8	*	.5	.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.1	2.8	2.8	.6	1.0	2.7	.6	.9	.1	17.7	7.6	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	10.2	3.7	.8
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.5	4.9	.9	1.7	4.2	1.0	.3	.1	5.3	4.6	3.1	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.6	.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.3	1.7	3.9	.8	1.4	2.8	.1	.1	.6	3.1	4.8	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	.1
Special Industry Machinery	1.9	3.2	3.6	1.3	2.4	2.8	.1	.3	.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	.8	1.1	2.1	.5	.1	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	1.7	3.7	4.6	.5	2.9	3.8	.4	.3	.3	8.0	3.8	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	4.6	1.0	.5
Instruments and Related Products	.4	.8	2.9	.3	.3	2.1	.1	.1	.6	1.3	3.5	1.9	.9	.8	1.2	*	1.5	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.7	4.4	2.4	3.0	3.9	.4	.3	.2	3.6	4.7	4.3	1.9	2.2	2.7	.7	1.2	.5
Food and Kindred Products	7.1	4.7	6.0	4.2	3.9	5.5	2.9	.6	.4	4.9	10.9	5.5	2.4	3.0	3.0	1.2	6.3	1.2
Textile Mill Products	2.8	3.7	4.9	2.2	3.1	4.4	.2	.2	.1	4.0	4.9	5.0	1.9	2.1	3.2	.9	1.2	.5
Weaving Mills	2.9	4.1	5.2	2.6	3.6	4.8	.1	.1	*	3.6	4.2	5.2	2.1	2.3	3.4	.3	.5	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.7	4.6	5.4	3.3	4.0	4.9	*	*	*	4.0	3.8	5.0	2.4	2.4	3.2	.2	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.2	3.7	5.2	1.9	3.3	4.9	.2	.2	*	3.2	4.6	5.4	1.7	2.3	3.7	.5	1.0	.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.5	.1	.1	*	4.6	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.4	.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.2	3.6	1.1	.6	.1	3.6	4.8	5.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	.4	.8	.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.0	6.1	5.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	.6	.7	.6	4.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	.1	.5	.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.5	5.7	5.7	3.6	4.8	5.0	.7	.8	.5	4.1	5.2	5.7	3.2	4.0	4.2	.1	.4	.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.3	7.5	6.2	4.8	5.6	4.6	.7	1.1	.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	.2	.3	1.4
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	.1	.1	.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	.7	.5	1.0	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.5	4.1	3.7	*	.1	.1	3.0	4.0	4.2	2.0	3.2	2.3	.3	.1	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	1.2	1.4	.8	.8	1.1	.1	.1	*	1.5	1.9	1.3	.4	.4	.7	.8	1.0	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.3	.2	.1	*	1.9	2.0	1.3	.6	.3	.9	1.2	1.3	*

* Rated not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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JULY 1980

EMPLOYMENT SUFFERS IN CURRENT ECONOMY

JULY WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DROPS 24,500

South Carolina's economy continued in the midst of recession in July as consumer spending remained depressed, and employers took various actions to hold the lid on inventories. Partial layoffs, extended vacations, complete shutdowns, and reduced workweeks are four actions that many employers have taken to deal with the imbalance in supply and demand of commodities.

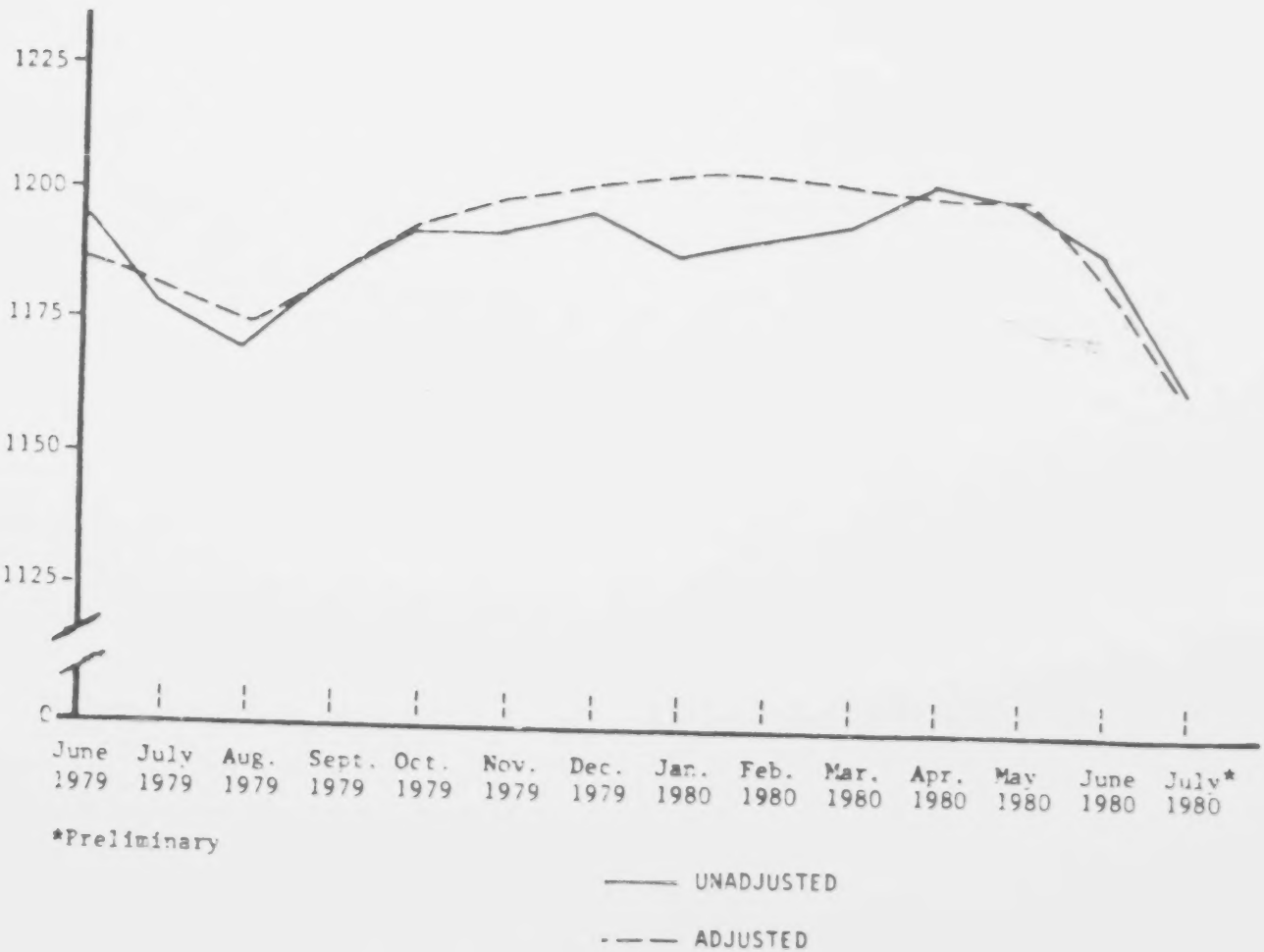
Economic weakness was evident in just about all divisions of private wage and salary employment. Construction activity continued slow in July with very little change from the previous month. Also, the level of construction employment has remained essentially flat throughout the first half of 1980. Normally, the first six months of the year experience large increases in this industry.

Manufacturing, the sector of the economy most sensitive to economic change, fell 7,100 in July following declines of 10,500 and 3,000 for the previous two months, respectively. Losses were spread throughout manufacturing industries with major losses in machinery, except electrical (-1,300), electric and electronic equipment (-2,400), and apparel and other textile products (-1,400). Major offsetting developments occurred in textile mill products producing an overall net decline of 900. Substantial losses in weaving mills, cotton (-3,500); knitting mills (-1,000); and textile finishing, except wool (-2,000) were essentially offset by recalls in weaving mills, synthetic.

Transportation and public utilities, and trade both had slight declines in employment while services remained virtually unchanged.

Contributing largely to the downturn of 24,500 in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment were seasonal drops in government. The layoff of nonfaculty personnel from state and local education institutions accounted for just about all the 17,200 decrease in total government.

TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SLIGHTLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped in July to 8.3%. This represents 108,600 jobless individuals, a decline of 2,900 from the previous month. Factors responsible for the lower jobless level were the return to work of individuals layed off in June and a decline in unemployed graduates and students.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	July 1980 2/	June 1980	July 1979	Net and Percent Change from June 1980 Net	June 1980 Percent	July 1979 Net	July 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1313.9	1311.2	1333.3	+ 2.7	+ .2	-19.4	- 1.5
Total Employment 3/	1205.3	1199.7	1264.9	+ 5.6	+ .5	-59.6	- 4.7
Total Unemployment	108.6	111.5	68.4	- 2.9	-2.6	+40.2	+58.8
Percent Unemployed	8.3	8.5	5.1	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS DECLINE

The average workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers for July fell .9 hours below June's level of 39.6. The downward movement in hours reflected an effort by manufacturers to adjust their inventories to declining demand for their products. Substantial over-the-month downturns of .8 and .9 hours were experienced by durable and nondurable goods, respectively. The overall reduction in hours worked resulted from shorter workweeks, reduced overtime, and extended vacations. Significant hourly drops in stone, clay and glass products (-3.5), machinery, except electrical (-1.5), and electric and electronic equipment (-1.3) influenced the overall slump in the hard good workweek. On the other hand, moderate gains in weekly hours ranging from .5 to 1.5 were experienced by all other major industry groups.

The nondurable good average workweek dipped from 39.8 in June to 38.9 during July. Lower hours in most of the major industry groups caused the overall .9 decrease. Textile mill products, the largest industry group in manufacturing, dropped 1.0 hour. However, weaving mills, synthetic, and floor covering mills recorded increases within this sector. Workweeks in printing and publishing, and food rose as employers extended production schedules and overtime.

WAGE RATE INCREASES CAUSE RISE IN HOURLY EARNINGS

Sparked by wage rate increases including cost of living adjustments, hourly earnings surged from $5.49 to $5.60 over the month. This was the largest rise for the state's manufacturing production workers since July a year-ago. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced increases in hourly earnings. Durable good hourly pay, influenced by bonus payments and cost of living increases, rose $.02. One exception was machinery, except electrical, which recorded a decline in earnings of $.03. The drop in pay was caused by less business and lower incentive pay.

Average hourly earnings for nondurable goods rose $.14 to $5.55. Large gains throughout the soft good sector caused the advance in hourly pay. Textile mill employee earnings rose $.18 during July as cost of living increases were experienced by all industry groups. Apparel hourly earnings moved upward from $4.09 to $4.14 influenced primarily by a $.03 gain in men's and boy's furnishings. Chemicals and allied products climbed $.14 as synthetic fibers rose $.07 over the month.

ACCESSIONS EXCEED SEPARATIONS

The manufacturing accession rate rose 1.0 per hundred during July. Reflected in this increase was a 1.2 per hundred surge in recalls. Separations also increased, climbing .6 per hundred. Moderate gains in quits and layoffs contributed to the rise in separations.

Durable good accessions advanced .7 per hundred as a slight decline in new hires was offset by an .8 per hundred hike in recalls. Substantial increases in accessions were noted in instruments and related products (11.5 per hundred); machinery, except electrical (1.7 per hundred); and electric and electronic equipment (1.0 per hundred). These gains were caused by increased recalls.

The hard good separation rate, influenced by a 1.2 per hundred dip in layoffs, dropped 1.3 per hundred. The durable good decline in layoffs was attributed to a large 13.9 per hundred drop in stone, clay and glass products.

The nondurable good accession rate climbed from 3.1 per hundred to 4.3 per hundred over the month. Recalls and new hires contributed to this rise. All industry groups in the soft good sector experienced moderate gains in recalls. Despite the growth in recalls, paper, printing and chemicals registered drops in total accessions. The downturn in accessions was caused by a decline in new hires.

A significant gain in layoffs of 1.3 per hundred influenced the nondurable good separation rate to climb 1.6 per hundred. Paper and allied products, printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products experienced declines in total separations; however, these drops were offset by gains elsewhere in the soft good sector. Quits rose .2 per hundred reflecting increases in all major industry groups except food and kindred products and printing and publishing.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS EDGE DOWNWARD

Spendable earnings edged downward $.53 to $192.34 during July because of a $.98 decrease in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earning, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, fell $.27 due to a small .08% increase in the consumer price index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have declined $7.00 since July 1979.

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Average weekly earnings	$216.72	$217.40	$207.98
Spendable earnings	192.34	192.87	185.53
Real spendable earnings	77.56	77.83	84.56

MANHOUR INDEX DROPPING

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 4.4 to 105.7 during July due to a 5,300 decline in production worker employment and a .9 hour loss in the average workweek. The July index was 12.0 points less than the year ago figure of 117.7.

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Production worker manhour index	105.7	110.1	117.7
Durable goods manhour index	130.1	137.7	146.4
Nondurable goods manhour index	98.0	101.2	108.2
Textile manhour index	80.2	82.6	90.5
Apparel manhour index	101.5	106.9	103.9

NATIONAL OUTLOOK MIXED

The road to economic recovery for the nation will apparently be one of unclear direction at times with detours along the way as evidenced by developments in June and July.

First, there was an increase of 2.5% in the government index of leading economic indicators in June, the first gain since a 0.1% rise in June 1979. This upturn was, in the opinion of some economists, a signal of a possible end to the recession. This optimism was undoubtedly eroded somewhat by developments in housing starts in July.

After surging 33.3% in June, the increase in housing starts slowed to only 4.8% in July. Rising mortgage rates, which had fallen to a low of 11.5%, were the culprit in slowing the recovery in the housing industry. The latest rate exceeds 13% in some areas. Without additional declines in mortgage rates, it is feared that the recovery in housing may have been only a temporary condition.

Other economic indicators, though showing positive change, still fail to support the view by some that a turnaround in economic activity is imminent.

Cost-of-living increases in social security payments and other government social programs accounted for almost all the rise of 1.4% in personal income in July. The additional increase in July does not indicate an improvement in the economy, but could help to hasten the recovery.

The rise in personal income was reflected in a 2% rise in retail sales in July. This gain followed on the heels of a gain of 1.4% in June after four consecutive months of decline. Continued gains in personal income plus lower interest rates are needed to sustain this trend in retail sales but the rise in unemployment will make gains in personal income unlikely. In fact, economists are expecting economic output and employment to decline further as liquidation of inventories continue.

Finally, inflation which is viewed as the number one enemy of the American consumer has slowed somewhat during the second quarter of 1980 as seen in the Consumer Price Index. Increases in the index of 0.9% in both April and May, and 1.0% in June were well below gains of 1.4% in each of the first three months of 1980.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK SLIPS DOWNWARD

Average weekly hours for the nation's production and nonsupervisory workers fell .5 to 38.9 during July. The hourly decline was reflected primarily in the durable good sector which dipped .6 hours. Losses ranged from .2 in miscellaneous manufacturing to 1.0 in instruments and related products. Nondurable good weekly hours edged downward .1.

HIKE IN NATIONAL HOURLY EARNINGS

Sparked by gains in both durable and nondurable goods, national hourly earnings rose $.08 over the month. Nondurable goods which increased $.13 had substantial gains of $.20 for tobacco manufacturers and $.23 for paper and allied product workers. The durable good advance in pay was largely influenced by increases in lumber and wood products ($.12) and primary metal industries ($.19).

SPECIAL FEATURE

WIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program was established to help people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) find jobs and become self-supporting. All persons 16 years of age or older who are receiving or applying for AFDC are required to register for WIN, unless exempt. And those exempt may volunteer for the program.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Three kinds of services--employment, preparation for employment, and supportive services--are available to people registered for WIN. Registrants who are ready for employment may be given labor market information, referred to available jobs, or referred to intensive employment services (IES) component, an activity which provides concentrated job search assistance. Job ready registrants for whom an unsubsidized job is not immediately available may be placed in subsidized employment positions.

People who do not have a job skill may be provided classroom or on-the-job training to prepare them for employment. Child care, employment related health care, assistance with transportation, and instruction in home management are among the supportive services available to those who require such aid to enable them to take a job or enroll in training.

Persons required to register for WIN must take part in program activities and accept an appropriate job. If they refuse without good cause, they can lose their share of the family's AFDC benefits. But before this happens, they are entitled to a fair hearing before an officer independent of WIN. If the decision goes against them, they can appeal.

A special "work incentive" of the WIN program, which applies only to heads of single-parent families who are hired into unsubsidized jobs, is the "income disregard". This provides that the first $30 and one-third of the remainder of the month's wages are disregarded in computing the amount of the family's AFDC grant, until a specific income level is reached; the amount of that level varies from state to state. In addition, allowance is made for such work-related expenses as transportation and lunches.

In South Carolina, WIN is jointly administered by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (Job Service) and the South Carolina Department of Social Services. Employment and training services are provided through the Job Service; supportive social services for WIN registrants are arranged through the separate administrative unit (SAU) in the welfare agency.

WIN/WELFARE TAX CREDITS

To open up more jobs for AFDC recipients, tax laws permit employers who hire them to claim a federal income tax credit. For further information contact your Work Incentive program, referring to the telephone directory under state government for Job Service. Or, contact the S. C. Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1406, Columbia, S. C. 29202, Attn: State WIN Coordinator.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Photographer	24	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600	X		Greenville
Purchasing Agent	96	Production Mgmt.	99	14	X		$15,000	X		Florence
Administrative Assistant	13	Secretary	60	12	X		$ 8,500		X	Columbia
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	18	X		$21,000		X	Charleston
Accounting Clerk	35	None	N/A	13	X		$ 7,457		X	Anderson
Librarian, Head	60	Reference Librarian	36	18	X		$13,000	X		Hampton
Manager, Dept. Store	48	Manager, Restaurant	17	15	X		$ 8,000	X		Marion
Data Processing Director	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Orangeburg
Industrial Maintenance Mechanic	18	Automobile Mechanic	13	10	X		$11,400	X		Bennettsville
Sewing Machine Operator	48	Cashier	13	12	X		$ 6,448		X	Newberry
Speech Therapist	48	Teacher Assistant	8	16	X		$ 6,448		X	Conway
Employment Counselor	18	Insurance Agent	30	16	X		$ 6,800	X		Camden
Tool and Dye Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Barnwell

* There are currently more than 96,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(In Thousands)
July 1980

INDUSTRY	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Net Change From June 1980	Net Change From July 1980
TOTAL	1164.0	1188.5	1177.4	-24.5	-13.4
MANUFACTURING	375.9	383.0	398.4	- 7.1	-22.5
Durable Goods	115.2	119.7	122.1	- 4.5	- 6.9
Nondurable Goods	260.7	263.3	276.3	- 2.6	-15.6
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.5	71.8	75.9	- 0.3	- 4.4
General Building Contractors	25.9	26.5	28.2	- 0.6	- 2.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.7	53.9	54.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	3.9	0	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	15.1	15.7	- 0.4	- 1.0
Other Transportation Services	6.6	6.6	6.5	0	+ 0.1
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.2	14.0	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	231.0	231.2	226.4	- 0.2	+ 4.6
Wholesale Trade	49.9	50.2	49.6	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	181.1	181.0	176.8	+ 0.1	+ 4.3
General Merchandising Stores	24.8	25.4	25.2	- 0.6	- 0.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.4	10.3	0	+ 0.1
Eating and Drinking Places	51.1	51.0	47.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.8	49.4	47.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.1	21.8	21.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
SERVICES	161.1	166.0	158.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	19.1	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Hospitals	13.1	12.9	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Educational Services	12.5	12.9	11.3	- 0.4	+ 1.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	214.1	231.3	214.0	-17.2	+ 0.1
Total Federal	39.9	39.0	36.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.1
Total State	66.1	66.8	67.3	- 0.7	- 1.2
School	20.9	21.9	22.3	- 1.0	- 1.4
Nonschool	45.2	44.9	45.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Total Local	108.1	125.5	109.9	-17.4	- 1.8
School	51.1	68.7	55.2	-17.6	- 4.1
Nonschool	57.0	56.8	54.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
July 1980

INDUSTRY	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Net Change From June 1980	Net Change From July 1980
MANUFACTURING	375.9	383.0	398.4	- 7.1	-22.5
DURABLE GOODS	115.2	119.7	122.1	- 4.5	- 6.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.3	16.1	- 0.2	- 1.0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.6	8.7	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	5.1	0	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.8	11.8	0	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.3	6.7	0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	13.3	13.9	14.9	- 0.6	- 1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.8	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	31.6	31.4	- 1.3	- 1.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	5.0	4.7	- 0.3	0
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.6	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.0	21.4	21.9	- 2.4	- 2.9
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.6	8.5	8.3	- 1.9	- 1.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Other Durable	9.3	9.2	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	260.7	263.3	276.3	- 2.6	-15.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.3	15.4	+ 0.4	- 0.7
Textile Mill Products	129.9	130.8	140.4	- 0.9	-10.5
Weaving Mills	82.8	79.7	88.2	+ 3.1	- 5.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.0	41.5	41.1	- 3.5	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	43.9	37.3	45.9	+ 6.6	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	10.3	11.3	10.5	- 1.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.2	18.2	18.5	- 2.0	- 2.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.9	0	- 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.7	11.2	- 0.5	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.3	5.6	5.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	47.4	47.1	- 1.4	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	10.6	9.9	- 0.9	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.5	16.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.8	7.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.2	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.4	0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	32.2	33.7	- 0.5	- 2.0
Synthetic Fibers	18.3	18.7	20.1	- 0.4	- 1.8
Other Nondurable	17.0	17.1	18.1	- 0.1	- 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING	300.7	306.0	318.3	216.72	217.40	207.98	38.7	39.6	40.7	5.60	5.49	5.11
DURABLE GOODS	91.6	95.0	96.6	219.45	223.22	211.66	38.5	39.3	41.1	5.70	5.68	5.15
Lumber and Wood Products	12.1	12.3	12.9	203.35	192.00	189.65	41.5	40.0	43.2	4.90	4.80	4.39
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.0	4.2	169.93	165.30	170.33	35.7	34.8	37.6	4.76	4.75	4.53
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.8	9.6	245.96	266.73	241.39	39.8	43.3	42.8	6.18	6.16	5.64
Fabricated Metal Products	10.9	11.4	12.2	227.37	215.83	204.60	40.1	39.1	41.5	5.67	5.52	4.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.4	23.4	23.2	236.90	247.25	227.29	38.9	40.4	41.4	6.09	6.12	5.49
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.8	6.6	226.69	243.28	208.12	39.7	41.8	40.1	5.71	5.82	5.19
Electric and Electronic Equipment	15.1	16.9	17.3	188.03	191.76	184.89	36.3	37.6	38.2	5.18	5.10	4.84
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	187.76	181.22	186.12	36.6	36.1	39.6	5.13	5.02	4.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	209.1	211.0	221.7	215.90	215.32	206.14	38.9	39.8	40.5	5.55	5.41	5.09
Food and Kindred Products	9.1	8.7	9.4	195.82	192.94	191.56	39.8	39.7	42.1	4.92	4.86	4.55
Textile Mill Products	113.4	113.9	122.4	206.06	204.11	198.77	39.1	40.1	40.9	5.27	5.09	4.86
Weaving Mills	74.1	71.3	78.9	216.14	208.98	205.67	40.4	40.5	41.3	5.35	5.16	4.98
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	36.9	36.6	208.54	207.57	203.12	39.2	40.7	41.2	5.32	5.10	4.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	39.5	33.6	41.3	222.86	209.04	206.26	41.5	40.2	41.5	5.37	5.20	4.97
Knitting Mills	8.4	9.3	8.6	168.26	177.34	169.81	35.2	37.1	39.4	4.78	4.78	4.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.2	14.8	15.0	196.36	219.78	195.32	34.8	40.7	38.6	5.70	5.40	5.06
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	3.1	218.50	212.01	196.71	42.1	41.9	41.5	5.19	5.06	4.74
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.5	9.9	178.51	177.36	179.74	37.9	39.5	41.8	4.71	4.49	4.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	39.7	39.3	152.35	153.78	141.33	36.8	37.6	36.9	4.14	4.09	3.83
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	9.5	8.9	142.46	143.78	130.65	35.8	36.4	35.6	3.98	3.95	3.67
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.7	13.9	141.15	145.82	126.70	36.1	37.2	35.0	3.91	3.92	3.62
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.3	10.3	341.11	354.38	328.68	40.9	42.8	44.0	8.34	8.28	7.47
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.7	229.12	222.64	220.59	37.5	36.8	38.7	6.11	6.05	5.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.2	22.3	311.58	310.08	283.50	40.1	40.8	40.5	7.77	7.60	7.00
Synthetic Fibers	13.9	14.2	15.3	280.91	284.65	265.93	38.8	39.7	40.6	7.24	7.17	6.55

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JULY 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING	4.0	3.0	4.5	2.0	2.1	3.3	1.7	.5	.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.1
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	2.7	4.4	1.3	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	4.4	5.7	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.1
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	.1	.2	*	3.0	2.2	3.4	1.4	1.0	2.2	*	*	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.8	6.6	2.8	.8	.7	2.2	1.7	6.1	.3	2.5	16.3	2.7	.9	1.0	1.8	.8	14.7	.2
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.2	3.6	1.3	.9	2.9	.4	.9	.2	2.6	5.0	4.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	.2	2.4	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.1	1.4	5.2	.8	1.0	2.5	2.0	.1	1.9	5.2	3.4	4.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.6
Special Industry Machinery	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	.1	.1	.1	3.1	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	.2	.5	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.5	1.5	3.9	.8	.9	3.0	1.1	.3	.2	3.6	6.6	4.9	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.5	3.8	.8
Instruments and Related Products	12.2	.7	9.5	.1	.1	2.5	11.6	.1	6.7	12.8	1.9	7.8	.9	1.1	.8	11.3	.1	6.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.3	3.1	4.5	2.3	2.4	3.5	1.7	.4	.7	5.2	3.6	4.8	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.1	.8	1.0
Food and Kindred Products	6.5	6.8	7.4	3.3	4.0	6.2	3.3	2.8	1.2	7.1	5.1	4.2	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.9	1.3	.1
Textile Mill Products	5.3	2.7	4.7	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.6	.2	.6	6.4	3.9	5.1	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.1	.9	.9
Weaving Mills	5.6	2.9	5.2	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.6	.1	.6	7.4	3.4	5.4	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.9	.3	1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	7.8	3.4	5.9	2.8	3.1	4.3	4.5	*	.9	8.1	3.6	5.6	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.6	.2	1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.9	2.3	4.8	2.8	2.0	4.1	2.9	.2	.4	6.8	3.1	4.9	2.2	1.8	3.6	3.3	.4	.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.4	1.8	3.2	.8	1.0	2.6	.4	.1	.2	4.0	4.5	3.9	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.4	.4	1.1	.2	3.6	3.6	6.4	2.5	2.2	3.1	.2	.4	1.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.5	5.3	6.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	.7	.5	2.1	6.8	4.7	9.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	.9	.2	3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	4.9	12.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.7	.6	7.6	9.0	4.4	14.0	3.8	3.1	5.3	4.1	.4	7.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.6	6.1	6.4	4.2	4.8	4.7	.6	.7	.8	7.5	5.6	11.1	5.0	4.3	5.5	1.1	.2	3.8
Paper and Allied Products	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	.2	.1	.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	.7	.7	*	.1	.2
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.1	4.3	2.2	2.9	3.9	.9	*	.2	2.1	3.5	3.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	.3	.6	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.7	1.3	.9	.4	.8	.7	.2	.1	*	1.3	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	.5	.5	.7	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.6	.5	.8	.2	.1	.7	.3	.2	*	1.7	1.8	1.1	.6	.4	.7	.8	1.1	.1

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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